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THE PAST—THE PRESENT—FOR THE FUTURE.

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☞It will be seen by a brief article inserted below, that a veteran friend of domestic industry has made his valedictory to the "AMERICAN SYSTEM"—in a settled belief that the principle of protection has been abandoned. Mr. *Carey* will carry with him, into his retirement, the warm wishes of thousands, that the remainder of his days may be as happy as those of his past life have been useful; and the distinguished talent and disinterested zeal with which he pursued his munificent purposes, will long be, and "sweetly, remembered." Whether (consulting both *inclination* and *interest*), I ought not to follow this lead of my old and valued friend, is a question that will be held yet a short season under advisement—for the sense of what was esteemed *duty* is blunted, in a hopelessness of rendering desired service; but of this I shall speak at length when the "signs of the times" more distinctly appear. The flag of the "American System" must either be run up to the mast-head, to bear the "battle or the breeze"—or be "doused" and cast overboard. It shall not fly at half-mast in the REGISTER. If any thing is worth doing at all—it is worth doing well, with all one's heart. It is easy to retire from a position—to give it up altogether, and obtain peace in submission; but I am not sufficiently versed in the doctrine of the "non committal," or either-neither-sidean school, to conduct this work *between* the wants and the rights of free labor, and the demands of nullificators and anti-protection men. The doubt is—whether a plank remains afloat to sustain the "system." Perhaps, there is—in the phalanx which voted against the new tariff law in the house of representatives; but is it worth while to take hold of that plank, in the circumstances under which we are placed?

On two memorable occasions, I have stood upon the same ground, with respect to the same subject—insisting, during the long embargo, &c. and the war, that congress had a right so to "regulate commerce with foreign nations," as to *prohibit* all interchanges or intercourse with them; and more recently, that this power to "regulate commerce" might be surely exerted for the purpose of *protecting* the industry of the American people, as foreign nations protect their industry. In neither case, would I admit the existence of a rightful authority, in any section of the union, or particular state, to "nullify" the laws of the United States. It was no matter to me, whether "moral treason" was cherished on the north or the south of the Potomac. What was wrong on the one side of that river must be wrong on the other side of it—*at least I think so!* But the right to "regulate commerce" being perfect in congress—I would not have any law upon that subject "nullified," except in appeals to the sober judgment of the people, and by force of the ballot. *No* consideration has yet presented itself to my mind that would have induced me to vote for the tariff law recently passed—for any action on that subject should have been preceded by a repeal of the ordinance of South Carolina; and besides, I cannot admit that the main purpose of assessing duties on goods imported should be the collection of revenue. The practice of every civilized nation is against this heresy:—and such *taxes* are unequally, and, of course, unjustly, imposed on the people of the United States. In their protected labor on the one hand, they should have an indemnity for the *extra* amount of the public contributions which free working persons are required to pay, and of public service, which they are expected to render, in times of need. Yet, the law being passed, must be obeyed; though believing it impossible that I shall ever yield an acquiescence to its principles, as I "understand" them, and as every citizen has an undoubted right to interpret them—if he pleases.

I impeach no man's motives—some few of my nearest and dearest friends, men worthy of all honor, in my estimation, voted for, or now render a qualified support to this law. I condemn them not—shall not quarrel with them. I affect no mastery over others men's opinions—but will admit of none over my own; except in a submission to the reason and fitness of things.

As before intimated, I shall, as soon as the bustle of business is a little over, and time is allowed for the people to reflect on the subject—present my views of the *operation* and *effect* of this bill, *in extenso*;* shew why the power to "REGULATE COMMERCE" was inserted in the constitution; and, if I can, expose the grand heresy, that *regulations of commerce* should only be governed by *the wants of the treasury*. How has it been—how is it—with respect to the interests of the merchants and ship-owners?

In a subsequent page will be seen what may be esteemed the opinions of both parties in South Carolina, concerning the new tariff law. The "nullificators" believe that they have obtained a glorious victory—and the "union party," also opposed to the protective system, appear fully satisfied. The latter resisted the application of *force* to amend the laws—and certainly deserve much praise for the steadiness with which they maintained their ground.

The "Washington Telegraph" says—"We presume that South Carolina will acquiesce in the compromise which has been offered in Mr. Clay's bill; and which, by-the-by, is very similar to the bill drawn up by Mr. Tazewell at the last session, which bill met the approbation of the southern members, but it was not brought forward, as it was clearly ascertained that such a bill had no possible chance of passing.

"*Nullification is triumphant. What has produced the settlement of the tariff question?* NULLIFICATION. WOULD WE HAVE SEEN MR. CLAY'S BILL HAD IT NOT BEEN FOR THE ACTION OF SOUTH CAROLINA?"

The "Georgia Journal" of the 7th March, announcing Mr. Clay's bill, heads the news with "DEATH TO PROTECTION."

The "Richmond Enquirer" says—"We bid Mr. Clay's bill welcome, on account of its conciliatory tendencies—but it is a piece of patch-work which is very imperfect, and will require great amendment. It will, however, be *amended*, in the true, not technical sense of the word. It will be *improved*, and not made worse by the change. Let Mr. Clay be assured, that our chains will be relaxed, not made tighter. He may try to soothe the monopolists by hopes of better days. He may beg them to wait for more *fortunate times*, and a *more efficient protection*. That time will never come. Thanks to Mr. Clay! He himself has contributed to sing the *requiem* of his protective system. We hail the *euthanasia* with delight."

* * * "The tariff has received its death-blow—and so has nullification.† By a singular fatality, it happens, that the two individuals, who have been most active in raising up this monstrous tariff, have been forced by public opinion to slay it."

The "New York Evening Post" after much self-compliment, because of its efforts in the support of "free trade," says—"Our readers who have gone with us in this contest will now permit us to tender them our cordial congratulations on witnessing this proof, that the political superstition of protection is passing away from the land. *A system founded in the most short-sighted selfishness has received its death blow. There is no fear that another congress will undo what this has done, further than to make the measure more perfect. The experiment has been fully—almost fatally, tried; and it will be recorded in our history only to avoid its repetition.*"

☞We might fill a page or two with things of this sort.

A correspondent of the New York American, under date of Washington, March 3, says—Congress adjourned last night, having completed the great work of pacification. To Mr. Clay it was a proud day. His tariff and land bills both received the final sanction of congress; and when to these is added the passage of the enforcing bill, we may safely say, that no day ever saw more done in that body for the perpetuation and strengthening of the government. The tariff, while it does not expose to immediate danger the great manufacturing interests of the country, satisfies the south for the present, and affords to South Carolina an opportunity to escape from the hazardous position in which her rash and misguided leaders had placed her. In doing this, it also does away the necessity of wielding those powers for the vindication of the authority of the government, which, however necessary it might have been to vest in the hands of the president, I would rather have seen entrusted ton

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* But previous to this exposition, and as soon as room can be made for it, I shall publish the corrected speech of Mr. *Clay* (just received), which embraces not only his reply to Mr. *Webster*, but several observations made by him on other occasions, during the progress of the bill.

†No nullifier will agree to this—every one says that nullification is the "*lion rampant*" on the shield of "state-rights."

ED. REG.

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man, who, with his firmness and decision, had more calmness of temper, and acted less under the influence of personal feelings.

We have postponed a dangerous crisis by the passage of these bills; and at the same time we have distinctly declared, that the government has the power to enforce its rights.

The tariff bill, while it accomplishes these desirable ends, is not, however, without objections. By ultimately abolishing all discrimination in duties, it surrenders a power of the federal government of great value, and one which the people will not consent shall be a dead letter: and it does it, too, upon compulsion, and thus encourages future malcontents to venture upon the dangerous experiment of rebellion, to relieve themselves from all laws which they may imagine to operate injuriously against their peculiar interests. The law, too, will be difficult to carry into effect, from the peculiar manner in which the reduction is to take place, in order to bring all duties to an ad valorem duty of 20 per cent. Many articles now pay a specific duty, as sugar and spirits. Others, i. e. paper, cottons and woollens, pay a duty partly specific, and partly ad valorem. For the purpose of deducting the 1-10th of the excess of the present duty over an ad valorem duty of twenty per cent. it will be necessary to ascertain the value; and it is not pointed out in the law how that is to be done, nor whether the market value or cost at the place of production, or the home value, shall be taken as a standard. The bill, therefore, may be regarded rather as an experiment than a permanent measure: and it is not impossible that it may be repealed next year. Still, however, it gives time to reflect; and time may furnish the cure which skill cannot. On this point, Mr. Clay did not agree with Mr. Webster. The latter was unwilling to sanction a bill which he thought was calculated to delude the public mind, and never intended to realise the benefits it promised. In this difference, however, there was no petty insinuation as to motive, but, as statesmen and gentlemen, they paid a proper tribute to the motives which had compelled them to differ.

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We have only to add—for the present: "HE WHO GIVES UP ESSENTIAL LIBERTY, TO PURCHASE A TEMPORARY SAFETY, DESERVES NEITHER LIBERTY NOR SAFETY."

☞We have a copy of Mr. *Calhoun's* speech in the senate, in opposition to the passage of the bill further to provide for the collection of duties on imports, and also Mr. *Webster's*, in reply. We should, probably, and promptly, have given to these speeches an insertion in the REGISTER, proper, but for the reason that Mr. *Calhoun*, (especially), refers so often to the arguments of gentlemen who had preceded him in the debate, that justice could not be rendered to the latter—their speeches being omitted: and so we have thought it not only the most expedient, but also most just, that these speeches should simply have their regular places in the supplement for the last volume, now in the press, and to be published next month.

The very great length of these speeches would, also, have much embarrassed the current business of the REGISTER; and besides, most persons anxious to read them, will have had an opportunity before we could present them. They will be preserved, for the deliberate judgment of the people.

We pity the poor things who condemned Mr. *Webster's* reply to Mr. *Hayne*, about two years ago—and, "on their allegiance," are now compelled to approve Mr. *Webster's* answer to Mr. *Calhoun*.

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☞According to custom, we present *the other side* of the question—by inserting the "supplemental report" of the minority of of the committee of the house of representatives on the subject of the bank, while regretting the room that it occupies—for we do not see that it contains any thing of practical usefulness, being made up of high-pressure statements; and which, if even sustained in the most ample manner, would not have any sort of effect on the question at issue, as to the safety of the public deposites in the bank of the United States: for *if* the whole amount of the much-talked of western debts were lost, the safety of these deposites would not be at all endangered. It is "labor in vain"—the common sense of the people utterly rejects this weak movement of a small fragment of political party—as the decided proceedings of a great majority of the house of representatives most clearly shews. Credence was not yielded to certain statements—however strongly they had been endorsed.

This supplemental report, however, shews the truth of a statement which we were loath to believe—that persons had been engaged in the *honorable* business of making "a run" upon one of the western branches—and, in an embarrassment of that branch, thus wantonly, or maliciously, caused—hoped to find the semblance of proof for certain assertions, which, perhaps, not one intelligent man *really* believed—unless in that devotion which *forces* an assent to all that "the party" sends out *to be* believed—white being black, or blue red, in the fulness of political orthodoxy. These persons have no generous affections. To defeat an enemy—to render him *hors de combat*, incapable of further resistance, is not sufficient: the dead or the dying must still be assailed—and even the goodness of their bones to manure the land* be questioned.

The semi-weekly "Globe" of the 13th inst. has twenty-two columns of matter "about the bank." Hardly twenty-two persons, we think, will ever read it, excluding those who are directly interested in the discussion.

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☞The report of the minority of the committee on manufactures of the house of representatives, signed by Messrs. *Adams* and *Condict*, has been received. It is able and highly interesting—plain, pointed and instructive, prepared in Mr. Adams' own strong and peculiar manner—and we must publish it, for numerous reasons; but its great length—filling eighteen of the capacious and close columns of the "National Intelligencer"—compels a present postponement. It is a powerful exposition of the principles of the protecting system, and a review of certain proceedings had to overthrow it.

The Intelligencer, speaking of the report says—"It is from the pen of Mr. *Adams*, and signed by himself and Mr. *L. Condict*, comprising the minority of the committee on manufactures. To that committee, at the commencement of the session, the reader will recollect, was referred so much of the message of the president of the United States as related to the subject of manufactures. The committee was so adversely organized, and the committee of ways and means moved upon them so promptly with the anti tariff bill, that there was no hope of any action by the committee of manufactures in favor of that interest. Unwilling, apparently, that any duty imposed upon him should be neglected or pretermitted, Mr. *Adams* then set about and has prepared the document we refer to, which, to say the least of it, may be considered the most important of those to which the session gave birth.

"The report does not confine itself to the comparatively narrow question of the relation of manufacture and importation; but it considers the subject of the protective policy, in a larger view, in connection with the other objects of recommendation in the message, to which it was decidedly adverse, as it is to the reduction of the tariff. The report is, in fact, a review of the scheme of policy unfolded in the annual message, which, we had occasion to remark, at the time, if carried out into action, would leave us nothing in the government worth contending for.

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☞Our old and valued friend—MATHEW CAREY, esq. has sent us a copy of his valedictory "to the manufacturers of the United States," recapitulating his efforts to establish and sustain the "American System," and stating the reasons for his retirement from discussions of that subject. The following are the closing paragraphs of his circular:

"Let us now see the actual state of the country.

"The dignity of the government is indelibly tarnished; as a single state, the thirteenth of the whole, in regard to white population, has, with arms in her hands, dictated terms to the other twenty three, and forced them to surrender at discretion. *Proh pudor!*

"To remove the imaginary grievances of a portion of the states, real substantial grievances are inflicted on the remainder, whereby a large portion of their industry and happiness will be blasted and withered.

"We ingloriously abandon the union party who have so nobly defended the cause of the country, and leave them to be trampled under foot by their violent opposers, who have unconstitutionally disfranchised them!!

"We have established, in a great measure, the right of a single state to 'nullify' laws enacted by the majority of the nation!

"After having, in compliance with the threats of three fifths of 250,000 white people, enacted, in 1832, a tariff, fraught with large concessions and sacrifices, we again yield to their threats, and before that tariff goes into operation, we enact another, in 1833, which appears to renounce the principle of protection almost altogether!!!

"This hideous state of things might and would have been prevented, had a fourth part of the pains been taken, or the expense incurred, to enlighten the southern people, that were employed by the nullifiers to poison their minds.

"What a fearful responsibility have those misguided citizens incurred, whom no facts or arguments could induce, in 1828, 29, 30, 31 and 32, to make any sacrifices for the prevention of such a mass of evil! M. CAREY.

"*Philadelphia, Feb.* 28, 1833."

It is proper to observe, in explanation, that Mr. *Carey* complains of the want of liberality in the manufacturers, with respect to contributions for the publication and distribution of his

*Vast quantities of human and other bones have been imported into England, and there ground in mills, for the purpose of manuring the fields. The imports were heavy from Waterloo!

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own essays, and other papers, having reference to the system: that is, for mere payments for paper and print—Mr. C. having no sort of pecuniary interest in the matter.

☞Two letters were received by the editor this week, which it may be well to notice. One contained a five dollar bill, with the brief writing, "no apology is necessary for sending you payment for the Register for 1833"—and on this letter 50 cents postage was paid. The other was a long letter on speculative matters, and contained a one dollar bill, in payment for the supplement for the last volume, on which we paid 37½ cents postage—a larger sum than the profit on the supplement ordered will amount to.

As only a small comparative number of this supplement is printing [and if any copies remain beyond the prompt demand of the subscribers to the Register for them, will be offered for general sale,] it is necessary that we should be apprised of the wishes of our friends to possess them; but other than the expensive mode just mentioned of making known such wishes, should be resorted to. And, as the debate in the senate is eminently calculated to increase the knowledge of the people in matters of high public interest—and as, besides, the transmission of the supplement, by mail, will increase the amount derived from postages—we think that it will not at all interfere with the strictest duty of postmasters to send on the names of their neighbors, if disposed to accomodate them, in this respect.

Manufactures of iron. We feel much mortified in presenting the following exhibit of *four-o'clock-in-the-morning* proceedings in congress: but it may serve as a warning for future legislation.

In the last Register, page 18, we inserted a paragraph from the "National Intelligencer," saying—

"Among the acts, of which a list is published, is one reported by Mr. *Verplanck*, which passed in the night of Saturday, and which seems to us of sufficient importance to the importing merchants, as well as to the revenue officers, to justify a special reference to it. By the operation of the general act of July, 1832, unintentionally, probably, on the part of congress and of those who framed it, the duties imposed on many kinds of *hardware* were nearly doubled, and other inconveniences interposed in the way of importers. These are removed by the act just passed; in which also the inconveniences from the duties on *copper*, brass plates, and copper for sheathing vessels, are also remedied, by restoring the duties on all these articles to their former footing, except copper sheathing, which is hereafter to be admitted free of duty."

And the "New York Journal of Commerce," perhaps taking its lead from the "Intelligencer," has said—

"We learn that the bill introduced into the house of representatives by Mr. Verplanck, some time since, for correcting the error in the act of 1832, which imposed increased duties on hardware, passed at a late hour on Saturday night, and *has become a law*. It was amended, by an additional section relating to brazier's copper, copper sheathing and brass plates: all of which, with hardware, are restored to their former rates, which were unintentionally changed by the act of 1832."

Now we have good reason to believe, and surely do believe, that the parts of the law of 1832 which are repealed, were not put into that law "*unintentionally*," or in "*error*," but deliberately inserted for the express purpose of preventing frauds on the revenue, and for the just encouragement of American makers and manufacturers of iron; as we think will appear from a simple reading of the following clauses of the second section of the act:

Tenth. On axes, adzes, hatchets, drawing knives, cutting knives, sickles, or reaping hooks, scythes, spades, shovels, squares of iron or steel, plated brass and polished steel saddlery, coach and harness furniture of all descriptions, steelyards and scalebeams, socket chisels, vices and screws of iron, called wood screws, thirty per centum ad valorem; on common tinned and japanned saddlery of all descriptions ten per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That said articles shall not be imported at a less rate of duty than would have been chargeable on the material constituting their chief value, if imported in an unmanufactured state.

Twelfth. On japanned wares of all kinds, on plated wares of all kinds, and on all manufactures, not otherwise specified, made of brass, iron, steel, pewter or tin, or of which either of these metals is a component material, a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem: *Provided*, That all articles manufactured in whole of sheet, rod, hoop, bolt or bar iron, or iron wire, or of which sheet, rod, hoop, bolt or bar iron, or iron wire, shall constitute the greatest weight, and which are not otherwise specified, shall pay the same duty per pound that is charged by this act on sheet, rod, hoop, bolt or bar iron, or on iron wire, of the same number, respectively: *Provided, also*, That the said last mentioned rates shall not be less than the said duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

The *provisos* in these clauses are repealed; and certain *manufactures* of metal, (so called, to evade the duty), may be admitted at a less rate of duty *per lb.* than the *mere* iron out of which they are so manufactured would pay; the absurdity and injustice of which need not be pointed out—but would be hardly worth mentioning, in the present state of abandonment, except by way of caution as to things which have no relation to, or concern with, the seemingly rejected "American System."

We shall only give a statement of the facts which belong to this important change in the tariff law, in the words of a friend who was present when the bill passed the senate:

"Mr. *Clay's* compromise tariff bill became a law about 3 o'clock of the morning of the 3d inst. and an hour afterwards the principle of the compromise was violated, for the first time, by passing a bill suspending until the 1st of June 1834, the operation of the *provisos* in the 10th and 12th clauses of the 2d section of the act of 1832—introduced into that bill to forbid the importation of manufactured iron at a less rate of duty than was imposed upon the raw material, and to prevent a variety of frauds in the importation of iron.

Gen. *Smith* had introduced a bill into the senate to repeal so much of the law of '32 as respected brasier's copper, copper bottoms and leaf tobacco, which was considered and passed. The house of representatives, entertaining an opinion that such a bill should not originate in the senate, originated the same bill themselves; but added to it a section postponing the provisos mentioned—which passed that body without discussion, and was sent to the senate. As soon as it was received, Mr. —— * rose, and stated that this bill was identically the same with the one sent from the senate, and, thereupon, he moved to dispense with the reading of it. It was read by its title three times and passed, all in less than five minutes. As soon as the bill was laid upon the secretary's desk, Mr. *Dickerson* took it up and discovered this new section—and informed the senate that they had been surprised into the passing of an important section which had never been read in the senate. Mr. ——, mortified that he had, upon the information of some third person, stated that this was the identical bill which had formerly passed the senate, moved for a reconsideration of the vote on passing the bill. It was reconsidered—but, on a motion to amend the bill, by striking out the obnoxious section, it was objected that this could not be done without reconsidering the vote for ordering the bill to a third reading. A motion was made for reconsidering this vote, but failed for want of a quorum. It was then urged that the bill ought not to pass, inasmuch as the negative of a single senator could, and no doubt would, have prevented a second reading of the bill, had it been read once. It was further urged, that these provisos ought not to be suspended, inasmuch as they were adopted for the purpose of giving the manufacturers of iron in this country some compensation for the great reduction of duty on that article which they had been obliged to submit to, and that it was unjust to take from them this advantage, unless a like suspension should apply to such part of the law as reduced the duty upon iron. It was also urged that this was in violation of the principle of the compromise law just passed: on taking the vote, a bare quorum of 25 were present—17 of whom voted in favor of passing the bill, and 8 against it."

☞The following is a copy of the law just above alluded to—

An act to explain and amend the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed July fourteenth, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, so far as relates to hardware, and certain manufactures of copper and brass, and other articles.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the provisions of the tenth and twelfth clauses of the second section of the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports passed July fourteenth eighteen hundred and thirty-two, be, and the same are hereby suspended until the first day of June, eighteen hundred and thirty four.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, passed July the fourteenth, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, as repeals the duties heretofore levied on copper bottoms cut round, and copper bottoms raised to the edge, and still bottoms cut round and turned upon the edge, and parts thereof, and of copper plates or sheets, weighing more than thirty-four ounces per square foot, commonly called braziers copper, and on tobacco leaves, or unmanufactured, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That nothing contained in the act of the fourteenth of July, eighteen hundred and thirty-two, to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports, shall be so construed as to authorise the exemption from the payment of duty on sheet and rolled brass, but the same shall be charged with the payment of a duty of twenty-five per centum ad valorem.

*The name of this senator is not given—for the reason that *if* there was any trick in the transaction, he is not of the class that would have had a part in it. Ed. Reg.

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"The bloody bill." The law "further to provide for the collection of duties on imports," is called "*the bloody bill*," by all the nullifiers, and some yet talk about letting blood, because of its passage! We have not had time to examine the provisions of this bill in comparison with certain parts of the embargo laws, passed under the administration of Mr. *Jefferson*—the great state-rights president, and author of the sentiment, that "nullification is the rightful remedy;" but if memory serves correctly, the laws enacted to enforce the embargo, went, at least, as far, if not much further, than the "bloody bill." But there is this difference: the laws, in the one case, were intended chiefly to operate on the "federalists" of the east, and, in the other, on the "democrats" of the south—which "materially alters the case!" There are two sides of the "Tweed," as the noble Potomac has been contemptibly designated by southern orators, for lack of brains, or want of resolution, to describe American things by American names.

Dreadful suffering in South Carolina! The Charleston races have been uncommonly well attended, with great displays of fashion and wealth: and the Mercury of the 1st inst says—

"We learn that $35,000 was offered and refused on Wednesday last for old *Bertrand*. This sum is exactly ten times as much as was given for him by his present owner, Mr. Lindsey, of Kentucky, who bought him from col. Spann, the day after his great race with *Aratus* and *Creeping Kate*."

["Taxed" "forty bales of the hundred," and yet able to pay thirty-five thousand dollars for a horse!]

We see further—that "the friends of Julia, by Bertrand, dam Transport," &c. have challenged a race against her—for ten thousand dollars, not excepting any horse in the United States.

The tariff—in Mississippi! We have been favored with a copy of some interesting papers concerning a proposed extension of the charter of the bank of the state of Mississippi, which are laid aside for insertion at full length, for several reasons—but especially to shew the awfulness of the poverty and suffering with which the people of that state have been afflicted because of the tariff—which takes from them "forty bales of cotton out of every hundred" produced by them, to pamper the pride, and glut the avarice of the nabob manufacturers and monopolists of the north, as the following sentences from the report of the committee of the bank will conclusively shew:

"For several years past the inhabitants of this state have been *prosperous beyond example*, capital judiciously invested and properly managed has yielded at least *ten per cent*. and in many instances the rate of profit has been *doubled*—as a consequence, capital has been eagerly sought after," &c.

"*In the middle and northern states, money does not command more than one-half the profit which it readily yields here.*"

And that capital may abound, it is proposed that the discount on notes having more than four months to run, shall be eight per cent. but if over a year, nine per cent. because it is believed *that such loans would be advantageous to the planting interest*. And it is stated that five millions of additional banking capital will be needed, immediately after the withdrawal of the office of the bank of the United States—if not before; to discount notes at nine per centum!

We believe that many millions are borrowed in Louisiana at ten per cent. and not a small amount in Alabama at 15, or more. The great wonder is, that, after the planters are "plundered of forty bales of cotton out of every hundred" which they grow, and are compelled to pay six and a quarter cents a yard for shirtings for their negroes—that they are able to return *ten per cent*. for money invested in cotton lands, and slaves to work them!

The fact we believe is—that all well-managed estates in Mississippi, Louisiana and Alabama, one year with another, yield more than *twenty per cent*. clear profit, on the capital invested in them.

The past and the present. The New York Commercial Advertiser, severely censuring the supplemental report of the minority of the committee of the house of representatives on the subject of the U. S. bank, says—

The truth is, beyond a doubt, that no western debts were ever more sound and available, than those at this moment due to the U. S. bank; and never were the means of the west so ample, or its resources so flourishing. To sustain this remark, a gentleman from Cincinnati has furnished us with the following schedule of prices there in the year 1819, and the year 1833. In 1819 the currency was at a discount from specie of thirty per cent. At that time barges were from three to four months coming up from New Orleans, and freight was five cents a pound. Now the steam boats come up in eight or ten days, and freight is three-fourths of a cent a pound. If the west had any resources of a pecuniary nature in 1819, those resources must be immensely greater now.

Prices at Cincinnati in the years 1819 and 1833.

Imports.	Mackerel, No. 1.	brl.	$10 ..	$8½
	Curriers' Oil	do.	60	18
	Rosin,	do.	16	2½
	Coffee,	lb.	31 cts.	14 cts.
	Loaf Sugar,	lb.	33	14
	N. O. Sugar,	lb.	17	7½
Exports.	Flour,	brl.	$4½	$4½
	Corn,	bus.	10 a 12 cts.	30 cts.
	Pork,	lb.	1½	3
	Whiskey,	gal.	14	26

☞The high prices in 1819 were in the then distracted currency of the west—and the low prices of other articles in the want of a demand for them. The difference in freights, and the support of the bank, could not have brought about such important changes. Other causes were also in operation. A market for the products of the west has been opened in the east, or more nearly at home, by wholesome divisions of labor, and brisk circulations of values—at every change in their character adding to the common wealth, and promoting the "general welfare.

Banks, &c. By a statement in the Philadelphia Commercial Herald, it appears that the chartered capital of banks in that city, 16 in number, amounts to $26,600,000—the sum paid in, is $18,935,000. The insurance companies, 14 in number, have a capital of $5,080,000.

There is a bank in good, and, no doubt, well-deserved credit, in one of the villages of N. York, which, on a *capital* of $90,000, has a *circulation* of 264,000 dollars; and the notes and other sureties discounted amount to the great sum of $358,000.

An act has been passed by the legislature of the territory of Florida, incorporating a bank, to be called "the Union bank of Florida," with a capital of one million of dollars, to be founded upon real estate, to be represented by bonds, &c. on the faith of which the capital of the bank is to be borrowed.

We received the other day, a bill of the *Win ni pis si o gee* bank, and wish that we had a good many of them. The issue is at Meredith, New Hampshire.

"Something new" has lately appeared in the shape of a bank note. We have one of the notes described below, and consider it not only a "splendid specimen of engraving," but because of the "labor bestowed on the plate," are led to believe that the counterfeit of it will hardly ever be attempted.

"The Western bank of Philadelphia" has issued bills of five and ten dollars denomination, in the *German* language. The bills are splendid specimens of engraving. Some idea of the labor bestowed on the plate, may be gathered from a description of one of the bills, as we find it in the Pennsylvanian. They are from the workshop of Topham & Co.

"The vignette on the fives is an exquisite representation of that cruel yet heroic tragedy in the history of Switzerland: Tell shooting the apple on the head of his child, by order of the tyrannic Gesler. The hero of Switzerland is seen standing against the trunk of a huge 'father of the forest,' bonneted; his strong bow uplifted in his left hand, his right drawn back, he leaning forward watching with intense anxiety the flight of his true arrow, which is then seen piercing the apple in its centre. In his belt hangs another arrow, with which he intended to penetrate the heart of the unfeeling tyrant, had the first injured his child. Gesler sits horsed, his bonnet up, in front of a file of soldiers; looking in cold blood, upon the boy, who stands, a little hero, fastened to the stake. The back ground presents to the eye the rugged mountains of romantic Switzerland, towering to the skies. On either side of this beautiful and interesting scenery, is placed a minor vignette, representing the rich german vallies of Pennsylvania, and the drover driving his fat cattle to the 'great emporium.'

Mr. Madison. The father of the constitution completed his eighty-third year on the 5th instant.

The late mission for Russia. The appropriation bill just passed has an item of $7,900, paid to the young gentleman, John Randolph Clay, as out fit and salary, &c. as charge d'affaires at St. Petersburg.

Regiment of dragoons. Adjutant-general Jones, by order of major general Macomb, announces the following officers appointed to command the regiment of dragoons authorised by an act of congress approved on the 2nd inst. All the officers had belonged to the old regiments of infantry, except col. Dodge, promoted from major of rangers.

Colonel Henry Dodge; lieut. col. Steph. W. Kearny; major Richard B. Mason; captains Wharton, Summer, Holmes, Hunter; 1st lieutenants Seawell, Perkins, Cooke, Van Buren; 2nd lieutenants Izard, Davis, Sword and Ritner.

The next congress. New Hampshire 5, Vermont 5, New York 40, New Jersey 6, Pennsylvania 28, Delaware 1, Georgia 9, Ohio 19, Illinois 3, Mississippi 3, Louisiana 3, and Missouri 1, have elected their representatives to the 23d congress, to the number of 122

The following states have yet to elect their representatives—Maine 8, Massachusetts 12, Connecticut 6, Rhode Island 2, Maryland 8, Virginia 21, North Carolina 13, South Carolina 9, Alabama 5, Tennessee 13, Kentucky 13, Indiana 7, Missouri (one extra) 118

240

Rhode Island. The legislature of this state has passed an act prohibiting the administration of extra-judicial oaths.

Holt's hotel, New York. We are informed by a correspondent who yesterday visited this immense establishment, that the enterprising proprietor is likely to realize his most sanguine expectations in the success of his house. It has been opened scarcely a month, and he now dines over two hundred gentle-

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men at his ordinary, and at least two thousand in the various rooms, daily. His beds, amounting to near 250, have been several times completely filled. To supply his table, he purchases, besides large quantities of cut beef, a fat bullock every morning, with other meats, poultry, fish, &c. in proportion. He roasts 700 lbs. of provision at a time, the spit being turned by a steam engine. Our correspondent wishes that those who have not yet paid Mr. Holt a visit, would call and view for themselves one of the most extraordinary hotels in the world. The order, regularity and quiet, preserved there, together with the kind attention of the domestics, are worthy all praise. [*N. Y. Gaz.*

Turkish Barley. The New York Daily Advertiser notices the arrival at that port of nine thousand bushels of barley from Constantinople, and remarks—

This, we believe, is the first parcel that has ever arrived here; the quality appears to be good, in a sound state, plump and bright. We are told it will pay the shipper at the very low price barley is selling at here. It would be a most extraordinary fact, if the opening of commercial trade with the sublime porte, should be the cause of introducing into this country barley and wheat, which are raised in abundance in that country. Up to the present period, grain, flour, &c. have been among the most important articles of export from this country.

Cotton manufacture. The amazing cotton manufacture continues to increase. The reduction of the profits has sharpened the wits of the manufacturers; and men, women and children, as well as machines, throw off an increased quantity of work. We perceive, from the evidence on the factory bill, that the weekly quantity now spun by one spindle is 21 hanks of No. 40 in a week.* The cotton spun in Great Britain last year amounted to about 288,000,000 lbs. Of this vast quantity a tenth was spun in Scotland. The United States supply three-fourths of the consumption, or 213,000,000 lbs., the East Indies about 20,000,000 lbs., the West Indies 1,600,000 lbs. only. All the cotton, except the growth of the East and West Indies, pays a duty of 5-8d per lb. This duty would last year exceed £690,000, and would be as nearly as possible ten per cent. on the return of the cotton in bond.

[The preceding is from *Bell's* [*London*] *Weekly Messenger*, of Jan. 13. The cotton spun in the United States in 1832, was about 85,000,000 lbs.; and, after *England*, the best market which the southern states has for cotton is in the northern states. And the manufacturers in the latter, coming *first* into market, and demanding the better qualities, fix the price of each crop considerably higher than English agents will give in the first instance.]

Lotteries. In a special message from governor Lincoln to the Massachusetts legislature, on the subject of lotteries, occurs the following remarkable passage:

"In a recent exposition made under the most respectable authority, of a similar traffic in a city of a sister state, it is stated to have been ascertained that an officer of a banking institution, who had been detected in abstracting from the bank divers sums of money, "was found to be in possession, in tickets and parts of tickets in various lotteries, of *two thousand three hundred and twenty-seven* chances, which, after having been all drawn and examined by order of the bank, produced *less than twenty dollars*. Another case of bankruptcy is given, whose accounts exhibited an aggregate of $8,000, drawn by him in lotteries at different periods, while his expenditure for tickets amounted to the sum of $120,000, and he was then insolvent $70,000."

On the same subject, the "Boston Transcript" says—Mr. Buckingham, from the special committee appointed to consider whether any alterations are expedient in the laws for the suppression of lottery tickets, &c. submitted a report accompanied by a bill. The report is very elaborate, and enters into the whole subject in detail. The bill provides that no person shall make, sell, or offer for sale, &c. &c. any lottery ticket, under penalty of not less than $100 nor more than $2,000—on a second conviction, in addition to the aforesaid penalty, the convicted to be sentenced to confinement in the house of correction for a term of time not less than three months nor more than twelve months—on a third conviction, not less than six nor more than eighteen months. Advertising lottery tickets, &c. &c. punishable by a fine of not less than $30 nor more than $100—selling tickets in *fictitious* lotteries, punishable by imprisonment for a term of time not less than one year nor more than three. Persons prosecuting to conviction entitled to a reward of $50. Any one permitting the sale of any lottery ticket, or the managing or drawing of any lottery, in any house, store or other building, owned, rented or occupied by him, to be punished by a fine not less than $100 nor more than $2,000.

☞New York and Pennsylvania have passed laws which will speedily, and efficiently prevent the sale of lottery tickets in those states.

Uniform currency! The following prices of bank bills is extracted from a Philadelphia Price Current of the 22d Feb. North Carolina State bank and branches 2½ to 3 per cent. discount; Cape Fear, do. Newbern, do. State bank and branches, 6 to 8; Savannah banks, do. Augusta, do. Darien and branches, 8 to 10; Central and Millegeville, do. Columbus, do. Ohio banks, 1½ to 3; Kentucky bank and branches, 20; Commonwealth, 25; Tennessee, State bank and branches, 4 to 5; Alabama, State bank, 8 to 10; Mobile, 5 to 7; Mississippi, State bank, 5 to 6; Louisiana, New Orleans, 4 to 5; Florida, Tallahasse, 10 to 20; Indiana, Illinois and Missouri, no sale. [*Pen. Ad.*

*Many of the American mills work at the same high speed. Ed. Reg.

O'Connell. A late English paper says—Gratitude for services rendered does not seem wanting on the part of the Irish people towards the agitator Daniel O'Connell. So entire is their confidence in the wisdom and patriotism of the family, that not only the great repealer himself, but three of his sons—his brother-in-law, Mr. Finn—his nephew—his cousin—and Mr. Fitzsimmons, his son-in law, have all been returned to parliament from different parts of Ireland. Including himself, says an Irish paper, "there will be nine of the clan O'Connell altogether, which with old Judy and *her* cub, and a straggling devil or two, whose existence depends on the breath of his nostrils, will make at least a sergeant's guard, and goodly show on the benches. Where they will all get victuals and drink, heaven knows. The sooner the begging box is put into requisition the better; people, and people's wives and their children, cannot live on the odoriferous perfumes of the cook's shop in London. As to qualification, we dare say they are all qualified, though no one else, we imagine durst say so. But we are bold men."

Supplement to the last volume. It has already been mentioned that we had in the press a supplement for the volume of the Register just closed, to contain 13 or 14 sheets, or as much reading matter as is generally given in an octavo volume of more than *six hundred pages*, at the extra charge of *one dollar:* and desired gentlemen, who wish to have copies of this supplement, to make their wishes known, that they may be supplied, &c. And it is proper, and perhaps, necessary—that such intimations of the wishes of *subscribers* should be promptly given, before the surplus copies are disposed of in *general sales*—for many who are not subscribers will desire to obtain this large collection of important papers and speeches, on such moderate terms.

This supplement will contain—

1. The Virginia resolutions of 1798, concerning the alien and sedition laws.
2. An extract from the address to the people which accompanied those resolutions.
3. Answers of the states of Delaware, Massachusetts, New York, Connecticut, New Hampshire and Vermont, to the Virginia resolutions.
4. The Kentucky resolutions of 1798 and of 1799.
5. Mr. Madison's elaborate report on the Virginia resolutions, made to the house of delegates in the session of 1799-1800.
6. A letter from Thomas Jefferson Randolph, with a copy of the original draft of the Kentucky resolutions, which remains among the papers of his grandfather, and in his own hand writing.
7. Proceedings in the legislature of Pennsylvania, (1809), in the cause of George Olmstead.
8. Mr. Madison's letter to Mr. E. Everett, on nullification, state rights and federal powers—August 1830.
9. From the same to Mr. C. J. Ingersoll, of June 1831, on the same subject.
10. From the same to Mr. A. Stevenson, on the terms "common defence and general welfare," used in the constitution.
11. From the same to E. Livingston, on his [Mr. L's] interpretation of the Virginia proceedings of 1798-99—dated May, 1830; with an extract from Mr. Livingston's speech, referred to by Mr. Madison.
12. From the same to gov. Snyder, of Pennsylvania, (1809), on the Olmstead case.
13. Two letters from the same to Mr. Cabell, (1828), on the constitutional power of congress to impose a tariff for the encouragement of manufactures.
14. Extract from Mr. Jefferson's report as secretary of state, (1793), on "commercial restrictions"—and the right to "burthen," or exclude, foreign productions which come into competition with our own.
15. Mr. Jefferson's letter to Mr. Leiper, (1809), in favor of encouraging domestic manufactures.
16. Letter from Mr. Benjamin Austin, (1815), to Mr. Jefferson, and the reply of the latter, on the right and necessity "of placing the manufacturer by the side of the agriculturist," &c.
17. Extract from the circular of general George Washington, dated Newburg, 1783.
18. The proclamations of president Washington, (1794), concerning combinations to defeat the execution of the laws in certain parts of Pennsylvania.
19. Speech of president Washington to both houses of congress November 1794, chiefly concerning the disturbances in Pennsylvania.
20. Extract from the address of governor Mifflin, of Pennsylvania, to the legislature of the state, on the same subject.
21. A charge delivered by A. Addison, president of the court, to the grand jury of Alleghany county, Pennsylvania, September 1794.
22. The ratifications of the constitution of the United States by the people of Delaware, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Connecticut, Massachusetts, Georgia, Maryland, South Carolina, New Hampshire, Virginia, New York, North Carolina, Rhode Island—and Vermont, in their several conventions.

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23. Bill reported by the committee on the judiciary in the senate of the United States, January 21, 1833, further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

24 Report and bill of the same committee in the house of representatives, on the same subject—February 8, 1833.

25. The *entire debate* in senate, (and chiefly from the corrected speeches of the members), on the bill of the judiciary committee, so far as published, beginning with the opening speech of Mr. *Wilkins*, and ending with that of Mr. *Ewing*, with which the debate was concluded.

26. The resolutions offered by Messrs. Calhoun, Grundy and Clayton, and the debates thereon.

27. The speeches delivered in the house of representatives on similar questions, and previous to the passage of the bill from the senate.

28. To which will probably be added, an appendix—containing additional papers of "authority," as to the doctrine of state rights, nullification, secession, &c.

If after inserting the articles abovementioned or alluded to, any room shall remain—we have a superabundance of useful matter wherewith to overflow it.

We again beg leave to state, that the title page and table of contents for the last volume, will not issue until this supplement is completed—that the items of the latter may have their proper place in the index of the former, for more easy and certain reference to important subjects: and to repeat, that, though pecuniary profit has not induced us to encounter this additional labor,—we have no sort of willingness to lose money by it; and that copies of the collection will be offered for general sale* if the edition shall not be taken up by the subscribers for the REGISTER, early in the ensuing month.

CASE OF TOBIAS WATKINS.

From the National Intelligencer of March 13.

Ex-parte, Tobias Watkins. We stated, some days ago, that it was the intention of the counsel of doctor Watkins to institute further proceedings in the case. Since then, we understand that Messrs. *Brent* and *Coxe* have failed in application to the supreme court to obtain its opinion as to the *points* upon which the court was divided, and that they were informed the court refused to give its opinion because the division was of such a nature as would require the judges to give separate opinions. This novel state of the case leaves not only the counsel of doctor Watkins, but the public, in darkness, as to the opinion and division of the court, upon the *various points* made in this important case. We also have understood, that the counsel have abandoned the intention of moving the court to reinstate the rule, for the purpose of arguing *the effect of a division* in the court, upon an application to be discharged on a writ of *habeas corpus*, it having been intimated, that the practice of the supreme court was always, in both civil and criminal cases, to refuse a rule where the court was divided. The opinion of Messrs. Brent and Coxe was, we understand, that where the court was divided upon an application for a rule like that in Watkins' case, the decision in England and the practice of the common law, entitled the party to his release, in being in *favor of liberty*. *A fortiori*, they agree, such practice ought to exist in this country and under our form of government. We are, however, authorised to state, that an application is about being made to the circuit court of the United States for this district, for the discharge of Dr. Watkins from his second alleged illegal imprisonment, and as that court is supposed to have, beyond any doubt, jurisdiction of the case, and can control its own writs if illegally issued, the counsel feel confident of success. We forbear, for the present, any further comment on the case.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

Greece. By the brig Angola, at New York, intelligence is received that the divison of Bavarian troops, destined for Greece to support the throne of king Otho, arrived at Trieste, December 20th, (the day the Angola left), and were to embark in two days for Pirano, where the convoy was to assemble. On the 21st the second division was expected to arrive; on the 24th, the third; 26th, the fourth; 28th, the fifth and last; amounting in all to about 4,000 men. The troops which arrived on the 20th, elicited the general admiration of the people at Trieste. The Greek committee had also arrived. Admiral Miaulis expressed himself very much pleased with the young sovereign, from whom he had received marks of distinction.

The Faulkland Islands. It is stated that a British vessel of war had proceeded to these islands to take possession of them "in the name of his Britannic majesty."

A quaker named Pease has been returned to parliament from South Durham, but he has misgivings, it would seem, from the annexed paragraph, about taking the oaths

A member of the Society of Friends, by name Joseph Pease, has been placed at the head of the poll and returned for the southern division of the county of Durham. He is a man of considerable wealth and of great influence in that part of the county, as this election proves—there being in Southern Durham a vast number of persons who wear the same garb, and profess the same doctrines, as their honorable representative.

Mr. Joseph Pease, however, has some apprehensions as to his reception in the house of commons. He may not court, but he obviously anticipates martyrdom. He told the electors that "he was well aware that he must go through *much persecution in their cause*, and that he should not be surprised if the sergeant-at arms be ordered to take him into custody."

These fears take their rise in Mr. Joseph Pease's honest and conscientious repugnance to take the necessary oaths. He declares that he cannot take an oath—that the taking of oaths is unlawful—and that he is resolved to contest their expediency with the speaker, at the hazard of being removed from the house by the sergeant at arms.

On the preceding election the Leeds Mercury says—We have this week the pleasure to see the first frank ever written upon a letter by a member of the Society of Friends in this country—we say the pleasure, for this, amongst hundreds of other instances by which we are surrounded, is an indication of the progress of that enlightened policy which has enabled our fellow subjects to exercise the functions of legislators without regard to sect or party.

Royal matters. The princess Victoria, daughter of the duke of Kent, aged 14, is now the presumptive heir to the British throne.

The duke of Cumberland comes next, and then his son, prince George, who is also 14 years of age. The duke does not bear a good character. The celebrated affair in which he made a figure, occasioned by the singular death of his valet, has affected the whole public mind unfavorably towards him. It is stated that the mother of the princess Victoria avoids him as she would a pestilence, and that she never suffers her daughter to come within the sphere of his observation or influence.

Central America. The people of this war vexed country seem now to have peace among themselves; but are on bad terms with Mexico.

Buenos Ayres. We hear of no late battles in the provinces. The resignation of governor Rosas had been at length accepted, and gen. Juan Ramon Balcarce was elected (by the house of representatives) in his stead.

The apostolic vicar of Buenos Ayres, at the request of the government, has issued a decree reducing the number of holydays to *ten*, besides Sunday. All the half holidays are suppressed with the exception of that of San Jose. In an accompanying note by the minister of the home department, it is stated "that, including Sundays and other holidays, rainy days and contingencies of the weather, which render it impossible to work on the river La Plata there are now (i. e. before the reduction took place), more than 150 days in the year entirely lost as it regards labor!"

Colombia.—Divided into three parts, has present peace. The parts are the republics of Venezuela, New Granada, and Escuador—the latter being acknowledged, by the decree of gen. Santander: but differences, and further sheddings of blood are feared from the *generals*, who have some degree of command, and wish for greater power.

Nullification in Mexico.—The mania of nullification appears to have seized upon our *patriotic* neighbors of Mexico. The Texas Advocate says—"The federal constitution is dissolved, and we are now without a constitution. Many of the states have refused to vote for a president, for senators or for representatives." By this nullifying proceeding on the part of the states, the government of the country is thrown into confusion.

FOREIGN NEWS.

By an arrival at New York, London papers of the evening of the 19th Jan. have been received.

The king of Holland has opened the Scheldt to the flags of all nations—those of Great Britain, France and Belgium excepted.

The British commissioner or envoy in Portugal, lord Hervey, is negotiating for the peace of the country—by the retirement of Miguel from the kingdom, and the installation of Pedro's daughter as queen, with a regency.

Ireland was more and more disturbed—the most horrible outrages were frequently committed. Lord Anglesea was speedily to leave the viceroyalty.

Parliament was to meet on the 29th January, to elect a speaker—but would not commence business for a week after.

Mount Vesuvius was in a violent commotion. Continued explosions were heard in Naples.

A large reduction of the French army is expected—100,000 infantry, and 26,000 cavalry.

The king of Spain has associated his wife with him in the government of the kingdom—which was in a state of tranquillity.

There is a report that Ibrahim Pacha had made a retrograde movement—and a general battle with him was expected. The grand vizier was at the head of 60,000 men.

U. S. bank stock, at London, 17th Jan.—£22 a 22 10.

DISCOVERY OF MINES IN CHILI.

The *Araucano*, an official journal, contains in the No. of the 9th June, 1832, the following document:—

"The intendancy of Coquimbo Serana, 7th June, 1832, to the minister of the interior:—A wonderful discovery of silver ore has been made in the mountain chain of Topiapo, called Chanercilla and Mole. It is affirmed that the veins are immense. Since the 22d of May, sixteen, more or less rich, have been discovered; and travellers who have been upon the spot make the number even fifty. The ore is of the purest quality, and experienced miners entertain not the smallest doubt of the richness of this discovery."

(Signed) "JOSE MARIA POONAVENTE."

*At one dollar for the supplement, in sheets—or 112½ cents if neatly done up in boards.

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The same paper contains the following article, dated Coquimbo, June, 1832.

"We have before us several letters from the most respectable persons of the province, who unanimously confirm the wonderful discovery which we have mentioned in a preceding number. The mine lies at the south of Topiapo; it extends about fifteen feet in length, and ten in breadth; it touches the following places—Chanercilla, Ritacus Pan de Azerear, Pagonales and Mole. Chance led to the discovery by a wood cutter, who communicated his good fortune to one Godoi and Don Miguel Gallo; they resolved to keep the secret to themselves; but certain signs and traces, which they could not conceal, soon made the matter public. Four days after this, sixteen veins were already discovered—on the eighth day there were forty; and when the post left, fifty—not to mention the number of smaller veins, of which no notice was taken for the moment. A mass of ore which was purchased by an Englishman for two hundred piasters, proved to be worth a thousand. Besides the prodigious quantity of the ore, it is extremely rich in quality. The intendant has sent to the minister of the interior specimens from three different veins, the analysis of which proves what is here stated; and, as if it were not enough to give that district a name by a single event of this kind, a discovery has been made of rich gold mines in the adjacent canton of Jancos; that hitherto uninhabited and desert mountain region, is, at this moment, animated by the presence of above 3,000 people."

There is no doubt that these important discoveries will have a great influence on the future political and commercial situation of the country. In one respect they have already been injurious—for the copper mines are abandoned by the workmen.

MR. SOUTHARD'S LETTER.

Trenton, February 25, 1833.

His excellency, Samuel L. Southard:

SIR—The undersigned, as a committee of the last joint meeting, have the honor of informing you, that you were appointed by that body, senator in congress of the United States for six years from the fourth day of March next, and of respectfully requesting your acceptance of the same,

With great respect, yours, &c.

ELIAS P. SEELEY, }
JOHN P. JACKSON, } *committee, &c.*

To the honorable Elias P. Seeley, vice president of the legislative council—and the hon. John P. Jackson, speaker of the general assembly.

SIRS—I have been honored by your communication, by which I am informed that the joint meeting have conferred upon me, the office of senator in the congress of the United States, for six years from the fourth day of March next.

I beg you, sirs, to convey to the members of the joint meeting, my acceptance of the appointment—and the expression of my grateful sense of the confidence manifested towards me. It is the more deeply felt, because the duties and the responsibilities of the station are greatly enhanced by the present condition of our country—and because it is bestowed after a long period of public service, during which my conduct and opinions have been known to my fellow citizens—and after a recent expression of many of those opinions, in the discharge of the duties of my present office. I cannot but rejoice that my election gives me an assurance that those opinions have not been misunderstood, nor disapproved by the members of the joint meeting, however they have been misrepresented by some others.

In acting upon my own strong convictions in regard to constitutional questions and the policy of the country, I feel, that I shall but follow the wishes, and aid in protecting the interests of my fellow citizens. I believe with them, that the nullification of the laws of the union, by the authorities or people of a single state, is a heresy most dangerous to our institutions; and must be discountenanced and repressed; and the government amply and vigorously sustained, in the enforcement of the laws—that the power and the right of congress to protect the industry, of the country, clearly exist, and that their exercise cannot be surrendered without an obvious neglect of duty—that a sound and convenient currency is indispensable to the common prosperity, and that it is not wise to destroy the means and instruments by which it has, heretofore, been secured to us—that the public lands are public property which ought neither to be given away, nor squandered upon objects which are not connected with the common interests of the whole—that the independence of the judiciary, is interwoven with the best portions of our institutions, and its defence while in the exercise of its legitimate authority, is the high duty of every public agent. While endeavoring, in my humble measure, to sustain these and other important principles, I shall rely on the generous confidence of my fellow citizens—and feel great consolation that in the discharge of my duties, I am associated with a colleague in whose known opinions I so generally concur, and on whose purity, intelligence, and faithfulness we all have entire reliance.

I am, very respectfully yours, &c. &c.

SAMUEL L. SOUTHARD.

Trenton, Feb. 26, 1833.

MR. VAN BUREN AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1833.

SIR:—Entertaining the same sentiments of respect for your talents and patriotism as a statesman and republican, as the great body of the people of the United States, by whose suffer-ages you have recently been elevated to the second office of the republic, the undersigned, on behalf of their fellow citizens, embrace this opportunity of your presence in the second city of the union, of inviting you to partake of a public dinner, in which they, in common with many of their political friends, would gladly join.

The situation of the country is so peculiar at this moment, that public men, whose sentiments are known to be in favor of moderate but firm measures to meet the present crisis, deserve and ought to receive the countenance of those who have only at heart the good of their country. The democracy of Pennsylvania, have from the commencement of the government, always shown themselves firm for those principles and measures which will preserve the union, as well as the rights of the states, the prosperity of the country, and the advancement of civil liberty. In this sentiment, they unite with their brethren throughout the country, by whose suffrages you have been called to give your aid and support to the measures of the present chief now at the head of the government.

Believing that the confidence of the country has not been misplaced, in elevating you to the high office, the duties of which you will shortly assume, and that the wise measures of the president will always receive your firm support, they beg to assure you of their esteem for your character as a statesman, and respect for your private worth as a citizen.

With sentiments of high consideration, we have the honor to be your friends and fellow citizens,

Robert Patterson, Samuel Badger, James Page, Joseph Worrell, William Stewart, Thomas Cave, Robert B. Dodson, Wm. J. Leiper, Christain Kneass, Frederick Stoever, Jno. M. Barclay, C. Hickman, T. W. L. Freeman.

Hon. *Martin Van Buren.*

Philadelphia, Feb. 25, 1833.

GENTLEMEN:—My stay in Philadelphia will be too short to enable me to comply with your polite request. But I am not therefore, I assure you, the less sensible of your courtesy and kindness. There is no portion of my fellow citizens whose good opinion I value more highly than that of those you represent, and I shall ever cherish with the most grateful feelings, the flattering and affectionate expression contained in the communication with which you have honored me.

I concur freely in the views you express in regard to the necessity and propriety of moderate but firm measures to meet the present crisis in our public affairs. The inflexible support which has been given by the democracy of Pennsylvania to those principles and measures which will best preserve the union as well as the rights of the states, promote the prosperity of the country, and advance the cause of civil liberty, will be attested by all who are in any degree conversant with our public history. It is by this patriotic and honorable course of her citizens, that Pennsylvania has acquired so large a share of the respect and confidence of the nation.

The present condition of our country is, as you justly observe, a peculiar one; yet I cannot but think that the dangers which menaced our institutions, are already quietly, lessened, and bid fair to be speedily and happily removed: it is to me most obvious that the difficulties attending a satisfactory adjustment of the tariff, are now reduced to questions of time merely. The repeated and earnest recommendations of the president to congress in favor of a reduction of duties to the revenue standard, by means of a law, which shall be certain in its ultimate effect, but yet so gradual in its operation, as to give the greatest extent of protection to existing establishments, that shall be found consistent with the paramount obligation to relieve the people from all burthens which are not necessary to the support of government—recommendations, on the propriety of which he so distinctly placed himself before the American people at the late presidential canvass, and in which he was so triumphantly sustained by a vast majority of them—seem to be now unembarrassed by any opposition, and to have become the favorite and universal sentiment. These important points established, there can surely be nothing in the residue of the subject, nor in the details of a bill, by which they are to be carried into effect, that, if acted upon, in a proper spirit, may not be overcome without threatening the public peace, or endangering the stability of our union. Any measure which shall successfully accomplish the objects proposed, and which shall be of a character to recommend itself to the moderate men on both sides of the question (the only securities we can have for its permanency) will, without doubt, receive the approbation of the people and restore the different sections of the country to those relations of peace, affection and good fellowship, which are so indispensable to the prosperity and happiness of each and all. That these great objects shall not fail for the want of such an arrangement, is so emphatically demanded by public sentiment as to allay all apprehension: should the present congress, unfortunately, be unable to effect it, we may count with confidence upon the speedy and successful efforts of the next. Until this desirable result shall be attained, we have a safe guaranty against violence and discords in the discreet exercise of executive authority, the pervading patriotism of our countrymen, and that sacred inextinguishable love of union which is so predominantly and master-feeling in an American bosom.

You do me but justice in expecting a sincere support on my part, of the administration of our worthy and venerable chief magistrate. I regard that as the most useful and honora-

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ble portion of my public life, which was spent under his immediate direction, and cannot fail to appreciate, as I ought, the honor of being permitted to co-operate in the advancement of the public interest, with one in whose capacity and patriotism, my confidence is unqualified.

Be pleased to make my sincere acknowledgments to those you represent, for this mark of their respect, and to accept for yourselves individually, the assurances of my sincere regard.

M. VAN BUREN.

To Messrs. *R. Patterson, Samuel Badger, James Page, Thomas Cave, Joseph Worrell, Wm. J. Leiper, Christian Kneass, Frederick Stoever, John M. Barclay, Wm. Stewart, C. Hickman, T. W. L. Freeman*, and *Robert B. Dodson.*

OHIO CANAL REPORT.

The eleventh annual report of the canal commissioners states that the works committed to their charge are completed, with the exception of the lower lock at Portsmouth; and those at Cincinnati, for connecting the canals with the Ohio river; that the materials for these are collecting, and that the work will be prosecuted as soon as the state of the water in the Ohio river will permit.

During the year ending Dec. 31, 1832, the gross amount collected for tolls and water rents were,

On the Ohio canal,	$82,867 40
" Miami canal,	40,926 81
Making a gross sum collected on both canals, of	$123,794 21

It is estimated that the prevalence of the cholera at New York and Cincinnati produced a reduction in the revenue of the canals, of $20,000; but notwithstanding this and other causes of fluctuations in trade, they express the confident belief that the revenue from them will continue to increase, as the resources of the country are developed, and that their predicted benefits to the state are confirmed by past experience.

Payments during the year, and total cost.—The total amounts of payments on contracts, and to superintendents of repairs, for the year ending on the 10th of Nov. 1832, is,

On the Ohio canal,		$310,404 58
" Miami canal,		52,085 95
Total disbursements for work on the canals,		$362,490 53
Wages, subsistence, and incidental expenses of engineers and acting commissioners,	$18,178 58	
Other canal commissioners and clerk,	667 68	
Damages awarded,	3,988 80	
For real estate to accommodate water power,	3`0 00	
		23,135 06
Total disbursements for the year ending 30th Nov. 1832,		385,625 59
To which add amount paid up to Nov. 1831, as per last year's report,		4,778,099 65
Making a total cost of the canals, &c. up to Dec. 1, 1832,		$5,163,725 24

The aggregate length of the canals is 400 miles, comprising 184 lift locks, overcoming a total amount of ascent and descent of 1,547 feet; 9 guard locks; 22 aqueducts; 242 culverts, 182 of stone and 60 of wood; 9 dams for crossing streams; and 12 feeder dams. Both canals have a minimum breadth of 40 feet at the water line, 26 feet at bottom and 4 feet deep. The locks are of stone, 15 feet broad, 90 feet in length between the gates, admitting boats 78 by 14 feet 10 inches.

COMMERCE OF BOSTON.

We copy the following very interesting article from the "Boston Courier," to shew the immense importance of the late much abused, and now diseased, or deceased, "American System." Look at some of the items—60,011 bales of cotton—386,809 barrels of flour, of which 127,233 were from the Hudson, 141,181 from the Chesapeake, 17,365 from the Delaware, &c.—1,207,676 bushels of corn, 47,660 rye, 178,771 oats, &c. chiefly from the Chesapeake—and 22,954 hhds. (domestic) molasses; and these, or nearly all these, for the *home consumption*. The progress of such importations is beautiful, as stated for the three last years.

		1830.	1831.	1832.
Cotton	*bales*	46,203	53,810	60,011
Flour	*barrels*	309,997	286,482	386,809
Corn	*bushels*	———	681,131	1,207,676

☞Increase in two years—bales of cotton 14,808; barrels of flour 76,912; bushels of corn, (one year) 526,545.

—

To the editor of the Courier: I send you a statement, in detail, of the commerce of Boston, for 1832. Compared with previous years, it presents a large and truly gratifying increase in our trade, which must be cheering to every one. It appears after all, our factories have not quite ruined our commerce. S.

Foreign arrivals—American 842, English 211, French 3, Sicilian 3, Spanish 2, Dutch 1, Danish 1, Swedish 1—Total 1,064. Ships and barques 165, brigs 536, schooners 360, sloops 2, galliot 1.

Coastwise—Ships 62, brigs 514, schooners 2,332, sloops 628, steam boats 2—Total 3,538.

It should be observed that a large number of vessels arrive coastwise, whose cargoes are not usually reported, and a great portion of these are from the state of Maine. The number of this class of vessels, such as wood coasters, fishing vessels, &c. amount probably to two or three thousand annually. The list of coasters above named, and the tables of imports which follow, were taken from City Hall books.

Import of Cotton, 1832—From New Orleans 25,693, Charleston 15,470, Savannah 9,916, Mobile 7,213, New York 679, North Carolina 467, Virginia 279, Gloucester 180, Florida 58, other ports 56—Total 60,011 bales.

	Barrels.	*Barrels.*
Of flour—From New York	105,918	
Albany and Troy	21,003	
Other New York ports	312	
		127,233
Baltimore		97,036
Fredericksburg	54,845	
Richmond	33,681	
Norfolk	7,349	
Petersburg	2,200	
		98,075
Alexandria	42,306	
Georgetown	800	
		43,106
Philadelphia		16,174
New Orleans		1,473
Ports in Delaware		1,361
Connecticut		584
Massachusetts		623
New Hampshire		1,242
Total barrels		386,809

Molasses—Foreign 37,480, coastwise 22,954—Total 60,434 hhds.

Import of	*Corn.*	*Rye.*	*Oats.*	*Shorts.*
From Savannah	3,000			
Washington, N. C.	14,221			
Elizabeth City	13,115			
Other ports in N. C.	14,405			
Fredericksburg	116,118	126		27,350
Norfolk	97,314	75		
Rappahannock	30,714			
Tappahannock	29,555	112		
Port Royal, Va.	19,178			
Other ports in Virginia	15,666		8,000	
Alexandria	47,923	312	3,100	
Baltimore	306,275		10,280	8,346
Wilmington, Del.	18,800	160	3,760	2,350
Other ports in Del.	7,450	130	1,650	
Philadelphia	268,063	1,252	14,169	8,008
New York	153,861	24,719	39,945	17,600
Albany	11,550	6,142	15,385	13,825
Other ports in N. Y.	7,085	1,830	170	400
Bridgeport	16,650	1,850	8,100	
Other ports in Conn.	5,100	8,088	3,960	
Ports in Massachusetts	11,000	574	128	
N. Hampshire	163	330	368	
Maine	150	1,960	69,756	
Total bushels imported in 1832	1,207,676	47,660	178,771	77,879

CLEARANCES.

	Ships & barques.	*Brigs.*	*Schrs.*	*Sloops.*	*Steam boats.*	*Dogger.*	*Total.*
Foreign	128	487	327			1	943
Coastwise	123	461	1,567	457	3		2,611
Total 1832	251	948	1,894	457	3	1	3,554

Of the foreign clearances, there were, American 731, English 199, Spanish 3, French 2, Swedish 2, Sicilian 2, Danish 1, Dutch 1, Portuguese 1, Russian 1—943.

In 1830—	Foreign arrivals	642
	Coastwise do.	2,938
	Foreign clearances	567
	Coastwise do.	2,216
	Bales of cotton imported	46,203
	Barrels of flour do.	309,997
1831—	Foreign arrivals	676
	Coastwise do.	2,946
	Foreign clearances	684
	Coastwise do.	2,228
	Bales of cotton imported	53,810
	Barrels of flour do.	286,482
	Bushels of corn do.	681,131
	do. oats do.	239,809
	do. rye do.	49,495
	do. shorts do.	33,489
	Hhds. molasses do.	58,042

NEW YORK INSPECTIONS OF FLOUR AND MEAL, &c.

From the Shipping List.

By the report of the flour inspector in this city, made to the legislature of the state, it appears the amount of inspections from 1st January, 1832, to 1st January, 1833, were as follows:

Wheat flour.

			Average value per brl.
Superfine	barrels	764,705	$6 12½
Do.	half do.	24,584	3 12½
Fine	barrels	24,516	5 75
Do.	half do.	885	2 62½

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Bad	barrels	21,595	5 00
Do.	half do.	101	2 50
Fine middlings	barrels	8,061	5 44
Middlings	barrels	5,409	5 00
Ship stuff	barrels	2,954	4 37
Rye flour.			
Rye	barrels	19,675	4 50
Indian meal.			
Barrels		12,774	3 62½
Hogsheads		7,155	15 60
Buckwheat.			
Barrels		128	4 00
Half do.		244	2 12½
Total value			$5,312,983 24
Value last year			5,399,797 85

Of the above flour, about 20,000 barrels were re-inspections.

Flour consumed in the city is not required, by law, to be inspected.

INSPECTIONS FOR THREE YEARS.

	1830.	1831.	1832.
Wheat flour.			
Barrels	808,716	915,687	827,913
Half do.	23,037	25,187	25,570
Rye flour.			
Barrels	15,192	9,223	12,676
Buckwheat.			
Barrels	158	197	128
Half do.	486	405	244
Corn meal.			
Barrels	9,663	24,076	12,774
Hogsheads	10,316	9,951	7,154
Totals in N. York	867,568	981,725	885,787
Do. in Brooklyn,			
Wheat flour.			
Barrels	7,136	5,627	4,835

EXPORTS.

Of wheat flour from New York to foreign ports from 1st Jan. 1832, to 1st January, 1833, viz.

		Barrels.
To Great Britain		12,221
France		22,460
Gibraltar		3,257
Madeira		1,825
North of Europe		230
Cape of Good Hope		230
British colonies, W. Indies and S. America		154,291
Total export in 1832 [foreign]		195,614
Do.	1831	537,104
Do.	1830	304,362
Do.	1829	220,441
Do.	1828	207,246
Do.	1827	178,222

[☞The whole inspection of wheat flour in 1832, being added up, was 840,029 barrels; of which 195,614 were exported, leaving 644,415 *unaccounted* for, a three times greater quantity than foreigners would receive, though a *glorious* trade has been opened with *the* West Indies, in *British* vessels, through *British* North American ports! So even at New York, "the great commercial emporium," the home market for the farmers is three times (and more) more valuable than the foreign one. And by the preceding statement concerning the commerce of Boston, it appears that at that place of deposit for the supply of a portion of the manufacturers of Massachusetts, is shewn that nearly twice as much flour was imported at Boston as was sent to all foreign places from New York—independent of the supply of the Boston market by inland transportations.]

CONVENTION WITH FRANCE.

Office of the board of comm'rs. under the convention with France. Washington City, March 5, 1833.

The board having considered and disposed of all the memorials before it, passed the following orders:

1. *Ordered*, That all persons having claims to be presented to this board, memorials of which have not been filed with the secretary, or, which being filed, have not been received by the board at its present session, by reason of defects in the same, to file memorials of their said claims, with the secretary, on or before the 10th day of June next; after which day, no new memorial will be received, unless upon good cause shown, why the same was not filed as herein before required; and that each of said memorials, so required to be filed, be prepared and verified in conformity to the orders of this board of the 11th day of September, 1832.

2. *Ordered*, That the memorials which have been received by the board, at its present session, be set down at the expiration of six months from the date of this order, for examination upon the proof, filed with the secretary previous to that period, and that all memorials that shall hereafter be received by the board, be set down for examination, in like manner, at the expiration of six months from the date of their reception; but if any claimant shall wish his memorial set down for examination at an earlier day, it may be done at any time upon application made to the board for that purpose; and if any claimant can show good cause why his memorial should not be set down for examination at the expiration of said period of six months, upon application, and such good cause shown to the board, further time will be allowed him for that purpose.

3. *Ordered*, That the arguments in each case which has been suspended, be filed with the secretary on or before the 10th day of June next; and that in the case of every memorial that shall hereafter be received in which the claimant intends to submit an argument to the board, such argument shall be filed with the secretary before or on the day his memorial shall be set down for examination, and no proof, argument, or other document, shall be received after the memorial is set down for examination, except by special leave of the board; and no paper shall be withdrawn after being filed, without such leave.

And that time may be allowed to claimants to prepare and file their memorials, as above directed—procure their proofs, and prepare their cases for examination, it is further,

Ordered, That when the board shall adjourn to day, it will adjourn to meet again on the 10th day of June next; at which time, it will proceed to examine and decide on such memorials as may have been filed with the secretary previous to the said 10th day of June next, pursuant to the above orders. By order of the board, JOHN E. FROST, *secretary.*

UNITED STATES SENATE.

The senate board for the twenty-third congress is now full, with the exception of two members, viz. one from Pennsylvania and one from Tennessee. The figures opposite the names denote the years when the respective terms of service of the members will expire.

Maine.		*North Carolina.*	
Peleg Sprague	1835	Bedford Brown	1835
†Ether Shepley,	1839	William D. Mangum	1837
New Hampshire.		*South Carolina.*	
Samuel Bell	1835	†John C. Calhoun (c)	1835
Isaac Hill	1837	Stephen D. Miller	1837
Massachusetts.		*Georgia.*	
Nathaniel Silsbee	1835	George M. Troup	1835
*Daniel Webster	1839	John Forsyth	1837
Rhode Island.		*Kentucky.*	
Nehemiah R. Knight	1835	George M. Bibb	1835
*Asher Robbins	1839	Henry Clay	1837
Connecticut.		*Tennessee.*	
Gideon Tomlinson	1837	Hugh L. White	1835
†Nathan Smith	1839	One vacancy	——
Vermont.		*Ohio.*	
Samuel Prentiss	1837	Thomas Ewing	1837
†Zephaniah Swift	1839	†Thomas Morris	1839
New York.		*Louisiana.*	
†Silas Wright (a)	1837	George A. Waggaman	1835
†Nath'l P. Tallmadge	1839	Josiah S. Johnston	1837
New Jersey.		*Indiana.*	
Theod. Frelinghuysen	1835	William Hendricks	1837
†Samuel L. Southard	1839	*John Tipton	1839
Pennsylvania.		*Mississippi.*	
William Wilkins	1837	George Poindexter	1835
One vacancy	——	†John Black	1839
Delaware.		*Illinois.*	
John M. Clayton	1835	John M. Robinson	1835
*Arnold Naudain	1839	Elias K. Kane	1837
Maryland.		*Alabama.*	
Ezekiel F. Chambers	1837	William R. King	1835
†Joseph Kent	1839	Gabriel Moore	1837
Virginia.		*Missouri.*	
†William C. Rives (b)	1835	Alexander Buckner	1837
*John Tyler	1839	*Thomas H. Benton	1839

There will be a decided majority of anti-Jackson members, including the nullifiers. [*Jour. Com.*

LEGISLATURE OF MAINE.

To the senate and house of representatives:

The order requesting the governor "to communicate to the legislature the report of the commissioners on the north eastern boundary, appointed under the resolve of March 3, 1832, if the same has been received by him, with any other documents which he may deem proper, and as soon as the same can, in his judgment, be communicated consistently with the public good," has received the attentive consideration of this department, which has come to the conclusion, that the publication of these documents, at this time, could not fail to be prejudicial to the success of the negotiation instituted by the president with Great Britain in relation to the north eastern boundary; and in that view, could not be consistent with the public good, but adverse to the interests of the state, and of the United States. The legislature and people can be assured that no definite action will be, or can be had in relation to the disputed territory, on the part of this state, till the whole subject shall receive the consideration of the legislature, to whom, at the proper time, the documents will be communicated, and by whom such direction will be given to this important concern as shall best comport with the rights, honor, and interest of the state.

SAMUEL E. SMITH.

Executive department, March 1, 1833.

☞"It is understood" that the commissioners have agreed to give up the land and *people*, in dispute, for a million of acres in

* Re-elected. † New members.

(a) In place of Mr. Marcy, resigned. (b) In place of Mr. Tazewell, resigned. (c) In place of gen. Hayne, resigned.

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Michigan. But Massachusetts has something to say about the bargain.

—

An account of the proceedings had on the preceding message says:—"It was referred by the senate to a select committee; but, an hour afterwards, a motion to reconsider the vote of reference was carried by a vote of 11 to 9. A motion was then made to lay the communication on the table; but was withdrawn, that it might be sent to the house. In the house, a motion to refer it to a select committee was rejected, 86 to 31, and it was finally returned to the senate.

"It is obvious from the language of the governor's message, that a report has been made by the commissioners. What the tenor of that report may be, is not fully known; but from the language used in the debate relative to the disposition of the communication above referred to, there seems to exist a persuasion that the commissioners have entered into a negotiation for a surrender of the territory in dispute, on the receipt of some indemnity. Among other objections to the action of the commissioners, the following was suggested by Mr. Boutelle, a member of the senate:

"Suppose our commissioners make a bargain and obtain an 'indemnity,' we cede away territory of which half the soil belongs to Massachusetts, and that commonwealth loses her share, or looks to us as responsible for selling her land."

—

Just before the adjournment of the legislature, the following resolutions were passed:

Resolved, That so much of the resolve passed the 3d day of March, 1832, respecting the north eastern boundary, as provides for the submission to the legislature, "for approval or rejection," of the agreement or treaty therein contemplated to be made by the commissioners therein mentioned, be, and the same is hereby repealed.

Resolved, That no arrangement, provisional agreement or treaty, already made, or that may hereafter be made, under, or in pursuance of, the resolve to which this is additional, shall have any binding force, effect, or operation, until the same shall have been submitted to the people of this state, in their primary assemblies, and approved by a majority of their votes.

LEGISLATURE OF MARYLAND.

IN THE HOUSE OF DELEGATES.

Mr. Wright, of Dorchester, submitted the following preamble and resolutions:

By the house of delegates, March 4th, 1833.

The legislature of the state of Delaware having represented to this general assembly, that in the opinion of the legislature of the state of Delaware, it would greatly promote the interest, comfort and prosperity of the inhabitants of the peninsula, formed by the waters of the Chesapeake and Delaware bays, if they were united under one government:

That it comports with the wishes and views of the people of the state of Delaware, that the people of the Eastern Shore of Maryland, and those of Delaware, should be united under one government, and that the region of country inhabited by them respectively, should be denominated the state of Delaware. And that the governor of Delaware is authorised, in case these views of the state of Delaware should meet the approbation of the legislature of the state of Maryland, to appoint three commissioners on the part of the state of Delaware, to meet such as may be appointed on the part of the state of Maryland, to carry the measures into execution, and settle the preliminaries and details thereof, subject to the final ratification of the legislatures of the two states, and that of the congress of the United States;—therefore,

Be it resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That, holding the pursuit of happiness as the unalienable right of all men, and that political associations and governments are but means to gain that desirable end, we refer the overture made to this general assembly, by the legislature of the state of Delaware, to the candid and serious consideration of our fellow citizens, in the respective counties on the Eastern Shore of Maryland, who are immediately and most particularly interested in the proposition. And we leave the subject to be first entertained by our fellow citizens on the Eastern Shore, in a general convention, to be held among themselves, or in such other way as to them may seem most fit.

Resolved by the general assembly of Maryland, That in case it should be authentically notified to the governor of Maryland by any proper authority from the counties on the Eastern Shore of this state, that it is the wish and pleasure of the people in those several counties, that commissioners should be appointed on the part of the state of Maryland, to meet those to be appointed by the state of Delaware, in order to adjust preliminaries and details, that all may the better understand the precise terms of the proposed change, before any final decision is made. That the governor, by and with the advice and consent of the council, is hereby authorised and empowered to appoint three commissioners from the Eastern Shore of Maryland, for that purpose, as soon after the notification as may be—and the said commissioners are directed to make full report to the governor, to be by him laid before the general assembly of Maryland, at the earliest period after its reception.

Resolved, That the governor of this state be requested to forward a copy of these resolutions to the governor of the state of Delaware, with a solicitation to present them to the legislature of that state.

Which were read.

Mr. Jones moved to refer said preamble and resolutions, and the resolutions of the state of Delaware, in relation to the union of the Eastern Shore counties of this state with the said state of Delaware, to a select committee, to be composed of one member from each of the Eastern Shore counties.

Mr. Merrick moved to amend the motion of Mr. Jones, by striking out, "Eastern Shore counties," and inserting "counties of the state."

Mr. Nicols moved to lay the motion and amendment on the table; resolved in the affirmative.

—

Mr. George A. Thomas, submitted the following order:

Ordered, That the governor be requested to cause the flag to be hoisted on the state house this day at 12 o'clock, in honor of the inauguration of the president and vice president of the U. States of America.

Which was read.

Mr. Cottman moved to amend said order, by striking out these words, "and vice president."

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. George A. Thomas, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows—affirmative 34, negative 26.

The question was then put, "will the house adopt said order, as amended?"

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion of Mr. Jenkins, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows—yeas 59, nays 2.

Mr. Jones submitted the following order:

By the house of delegates, March 4th, 1833.

Ordered, That his excellency, the governor, be requested to cause the flag of the union to be hoisted over the capitol, to-morrow at 12 o'clock, M. in honor, and as expressive of our approbation of the patriotic exertions of Henry Clay, and those senators and representatives in the congress of the United States, who co operated with him in effecting a compromise of the tariff, and in endeavoring to restore harmony to our country.

Which was read.

Mr. Turner moved to amend said order, by striking out the name of Henry Clay.

Determined in the negative.

Mr. Jenkins moved to amend said order, by inserting after the word "approbation," the following:—"and Andrew Jackson, president of the United States, for recommending in his annual message, of December inst, a gradual and protective reduction of the tariff, with a just regard of the great interests invested in manufactures."

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Jenkins, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows:—yeas 21, nays 42.

Mr. Holmes moved to postpone said order indefinitely.

Determined in the negative.

Mr. Wright, of Queen Anne's, offered as a substitute for said order, the following:

Ordered, That in the exertions which have been made by the distinguished individuals in congress to effect a modification of the tariff, or their exertions in favor of any other subject, they did nothing more than their duty, and that it does not comport with the dignity of freemen to be offering their thanks to any, for the performance of nothing but their duty.

Which was read.

Mr. Turner moved to lay the order and substitute on the table.

Determined in the negative.

Mr. Jenkins moved to amend said order, by adding at the end thereof the following:

And to William Wilkins, senator from Pennsylvania, who reported the bill further to provide for the collection of the duties on imports, thereby affording to the president of the United States power to support the dignity of the nation, and the supremacy of the constitutional laws of the land, and those senators and representatives who voted for the said bill.

Mr. Merrick called for the previous question, and being demanded by a majority of the members present, the said previous question was put, viz. shall the main question be now put? and it was resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Jenkins, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows:—yeas 33, nays 27.

The question was then put on the amendment, as proposed by Mr. Jenkins;

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Jenkins, the yeas and nays were ordered and appeared as follows:—yeas 23, nays 41.

The question was then put on the adoption of the substitute, offered by Mr. Wright, of Queen Anne's.

Determined in the negative.

On motion by Mr. Holmes, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows:—yeas 21, nays 37.

The question then recurred, and was put on the adoption of the original order;

Resolved in the affirmative.

On motion by Mr. Ely, the yeas and nays were ordered, and appeared as follows:—yeas 40, nays 22.

Mr. Jenkins asked leave of the house, to enter upon the journal his reason for his vote on said order;

On the question being put, will the house grant the leave?

It was resolved in the affirmative.

Mr. Jenkins then offered as his reason, the following:

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"Because he believes that the said order was designed as a party movement."

On motion by Mr. Harris, seconded by two other members who voted in the majority, the house reconsidered their vote upon said leave;

The question was then again put, Will the house grant the leave?

Resolved in the affirmative.

THE NEW TARIFF LAW.

The following is from the Charleston Mercury of the 23d February. The writer is a very *pious* man—perhaps a little *profane*—but it is from the "*right side of the Tweeds*," and may not be impeached! We have marked a few words in *italics* and SMALL CAPITALS, to shew the *notions* of the writer.

"Mr. Clay's bill is the subject which now engages all tongues and occupies all attention. And well it may: for it was certainly as unexpected, as it is gratifying, considering the source from which it comes. Who would have thought that our wounds would have been healed by the hand that inflicted them! or that peace would have been restored by the individual who has done more than any other to destroy it! or that the union would have been preserved by him who brought it literally to the verge of the precipice? There is something, not only peculiarly right and beautiful in this, but that shows distinctly the superintending *Providence of God* in the affairs of our country, and that as he blesses and sustains the cause of justice, so he works out its triumph even by the instrumentality of the chief of our oppressors. Is it not right that *he* who has injured us, should be the means of redressing our wrongs? And is it not retributive justice, that even at a period like this, when all hope of relief apparently was gone, and South Carolina was calmly preparing for the field, determined if she could not regain, not to survive her liberty, *he who had forced her to resistance, who had driven her to secession, should now appear as her friend and champion?* WHO DOES NOT PERCEIVE IN THIS THE HAND OF THE ALMIGHTY SUPPORTING THE CAUSE OF THE OPPRESSED, AND TURNING EVEN THE HEART OF THE OPPRESSOR TO THE PURPOSES OF JUSTICE! What less than the *power of* GOD could have induced Mr. Clay to consent to the *abandonment of that system* of which he is the father, and which he has zealously maintained against all our petitions and remonstrances, even to the present hour!—What less than *that* POWER could have torn him from his darling policy, and from all his cherished notions of government, and have induced him to *sacrifice* them all upon the altar of peace and union?

"Really, Mr. Editor, I know not how others think or feel upon this subject, but, for myself, as I have never doubted that our cause was just and that the GOD of justice would ensure its triumph, so I perceive in this movement of Mr. Clay a distinct manifestation of the DIVINE INTERPOSITION *in our favor*, and of the overruling care and protection of that BEING who makes the wrath of man to praise HIM, by making even our greatest enemy himself the instrument of our deliverance from tyranny. Let us be grateful to GOD, that as he gave us intelligence *to understand* our rights, and firmness and resolution *to maintain* them, so he now opens a prospect of peaceable success, in a way which HE only could have opened, if not by actually converting our principal antagonist to a friend, at least by turning his thoughts to harmony and conciliation. As to the bill itself, there are but two or three questions worthy of consideration. Ought it to satisfy the south? Will it become an act? How will it affect Mr. Clay in the different sections of the union? In relation to the first point, I have no hesitation to say, for one, that it ought to satisfy the south. I could have wished, indeed, that the period for the final reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard had been shorter, but the time fixed, long as it is, ought not to constitute an insuperable objection. The great objects are, *to abolish the protective policy*, and to reduce the revenue to the legitimate wants of the government. *Both of these objects will be accomplished by this measure.* It will reduce the *protective duties*, biennially, till they come down to 20 per cent. and after that *an uniform ad valorem duty will be laid upon all articles indiscriminately*, except such as may be admitted duty free. HERE THEN EVERY THING IS OFFERED FOR WHICH WE HAVE CONTENDED. THE BILL GIVES UP THE PROTECTIVE PRINCIPLE, AND WILL ABANDON THE PROTECTIVE POLICY, we give them *time*, so that the system may be let down gradually, without any PUBLIC CONVULSION or individual ruin."

The following is from the Charleston "Mercury" of the 5th inst. We regret the necessity of admitting that certain of its most important points seem true—and that the friends of "free trade," so called, as well as of "nullification," have gained a victory—for the time being. A little more *modesty*, however, in proclaiming it, might have been well—under the circumstances of the case. We add some extracts from the "Courier" and "Patriot"—union papers.

From the Charleston Mercury.

THE ADJUSTMENT.

It will be seen that Mr. Clay's bill for the gradual reduction of the tariff to the revenue standard has passed the house of representatives, and there is no doubt that it has also passed the senate and become a law. This is a result which we confess we did not anticipate. Henry Clay, the father of the American System, after his long and zealous advocacy, and after carrying through the abominable tariff of 1832, has found it necessary, even before the time appointed for that bill to go into operation, to abandon it, and to introduce a bill providing for the eventual reduction of duties to the amount of revenue "*necessary for the economical administration of the government!*" This is indeed surprising: and although the provisions of the bill fall short of what we could have desired, and are not such as the south had a right to demand, and in strict justice to insist upon—yet we cannot but hail with gratification this decided evidence of a disposition on the part of congress to do justice, to respect the constitution, and restore the sound principles of the government.

The final reduction is too long deferred. Four or five years would have been a sufficient concession of time to the manufacturers, before the reduction was completed: and 15* and not 20 per cent. might have been safely assumed as the extent of duty to be ultimately allowed them, and as being a rate sufficiently high to raise the amount necessary for the economical administration of the government. The cash duties—and the home valuation are also objectionable features of the bill. Still it has been a compromise, between our just claims, and the vested interests of the manufacturers, which immediate and full justice to the south would have involved in certain ruin—a consummation, which whether merited or not, the south did not desire. In making such a compromise, some obnoxious provisions were unavoidably to be permitted. *The principle too has been yielded to us, for which we contended from the first, that revenue, and not protection, should be the object of duties; and it has been yielded under a pledge that guarantees to us, that protection of manufactures will not be hereafter again assumed as the object of legislation. A pledge which, even if it should be violated, will secure us a decided resistance against all attempts to return to the American System. As therefore, we have never complained merely of the amount of the exactions levied for the benefit of the manufacturers—but contended against the principle, that being yielded and the definite prospect of full relief secured, we have gained the main point, and mastered the citadel of the odious system*, and we may submit to the concession of time for the manufacturers to shape their speculations to the new arrangement, though we do think that a more than reasonable period has been allowed them, considering how long the south has been denied even the hope of redress at the hands of congress.

We rejoice therefore in the prospect of a pacification of the confederacy, in spite of the inauspicious influences which have been exerted, and which until now induced us to despair of a peaceable issue of the struggle, which has shaken our union to its foundation, though we never despaired of the ultimate triumph of the good old cause. We are of opinion that South Carolina has not inducement now left her for a further act of nullification, and that it is probable that when the convention reassembles, no new ordinance of nullification will be adopted, that already passed, having now been rendered inoperative by the abolition of the obnoxious enactments against which it was framed to operate. Our convention will not, we think, reject a compromise *for which our own delegation and that of the whole south voted in solid phalanx; against which we are glad to see recorded the votes of all the ultra tariffites* and which none from the south sought to embarrass, but a few underling implements of the kitchen cabinet. This is our present impression, though events may intervene which we do not anticipate, which may require further action for the defence of their rights on the part of the people of South Carolina.

The passage of *Clay's* bill effectually kills the enforcing bill, which, however, from the indications in the house, will probably pass by a large majority. *If so, it may be considered as nothing more than an ebullition of spleen.* It will record the spite of the administration against certain men, and shew what enormities it would perpetrate, were the opportunity afforded. But the president will have been effectually precluded from the opportunity of chastising our resistance, by the removal of all motive to our resistance, and by there consequently being no resistance for him to punish. The ultra-tariffites will, in revenge, and from principle, combine to pass the enforcing bill. Our convention will do no more than declare it null and void; and it will remain dead upon the statute book, '*brutum fulmen*' a monument of the corruption of the times—a record of treason to the constitution and liberty, which its authors will ere long wish in vain to have utterly erased from the memory of the republic. The passage of this bill will be ardently desired by the administration, as some compensation for the heavy blows which have fallen in such quick succession upon them of late: and they will claim it as a triumph of the principles of the proclamation, but it will be an empty triumph, as worthless as that of the buffoon tyrant of Rome, who, returning from his pompous and futile invasion of Britain, consoled himself by picking up, and brought back as trophies the shells which he had gathered on the sea shore.

From the Charleston Courier, March 5.

The question settled.—The Washington papers, received by the mail yesterday, confirm the gratifying intelligence as to the adjustment of the tariff, received the day before by the way of New York; and contain the additional information, that on Tuesday last, Mr. *Clay's* bill, as a substitute for Mr. *Verplanck's* finally passed the house of representatives, by a majority of 34

*We wish that the revenue duty was *instantly* reduced to *five* per cent. "Feeling has no fellow.". ED. REG.

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votes, and was sent to the senate for concurrence, where, at the date of the last accounts, it was rapidly progressing to "the consummation devoutly to be wished," through the usual forms of legislation. There can be no doubt that Mr. *Clay's* bill, ere congress adjourned, must have passed both houses, received the signature of the president, and become the law of the land.

We cannot but indulge in the expression of our heartfelt gratification, at this unexpected and auspicious termination of a controversy, which has been such a prolific source of mischief, political, commercial and social, in our community, and which, as it were, but yesterday threatened to plunge us in all the horrors of civil war, and lay in ruins the noble edifice of union, erected by our fathers, as the palladium of our liberties. The union has been thus once more saved, in the spirit of concession and compromise, that presided at its formation. The settlement of this question has taken place too, at a time in other respects most opportune—at a period, when the government had assumed the attitude becoming the assertion of its lawful supremacy, and when nullification, the spirit of evil that had crept for purposes of mischief into our political paradise, had received the rebuke and reprobation of every section of the union. We cannot then but commend this act of our national legislature, as a magnanimous concession from the strong to the weak, dictated by a spirit of conciliation that will disarm the enemies of the government, and a spirit of wisdom that will strengthen the ties and perpetuate the institutions, that constitute us *one people*.

From the Southern Patriot, March 4.

Gratifying intelligence. We have the satisfaction of announcing the passage of Mr. Clay's bill in the house of representatives on last Tuesday, by a majority of *thirty-four* votes. It has no doubt before this become the law of the land. We do not think this is as good a bill as we had reason to expect, but we hail it with gratification, as assuring peace to the country, and as it is not binding on future congresses, however, *individuals* who may have voted for it, consider themselves under a pledge of honor not to disturb the arrangement to which they have lent a sanction, we shall be able to see the working of the measure long before the lapse of the period when it is to receive its final character. It is to be hoped now that the wounds which have been inflicted on the peace of this community by the deadly breaches which have been made in the social charities and enjoyments of its members, will be permanently healed. Let us all forget and forgive, in the spirit of liberal minds and generous dispositions, the mutual provocations and injuries to which the late unhappy controversy has led. Let us bury all feuds, and banish to the shades of everlasting oblivion, the demon of party. Let us, in short, recollect that we are citizens of a common country; and, however we may differ about the *means* of glorifying and exalting it; the *end* we all have in view being the same, mutual charity dictates generous oblivion of all past differences.

YEAS AND NAYS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

States. (Tariff bill)	*Ayes.*	*Noes.*	*Absent.*	*Total.*	*States.* (Enforcing bill)	*Ayes.*	*Noes.**	*Absent.*	*Total.*
Maine	6	1	0	7	Maine	6	0	1	7
N. Hampshire	4	1	1	6	N. Hampshire	4	1	1	6
Massachusetts	0	13	0	13	Massachusetts	13	0	0	13
Rhode Island	0	2	0	2	Rhode Island	2	0	0	2
Vermont	0	5	0	5	Vermont	5	0	0	5
Connecticut	0	6	0	6	Connecticut	5	0	1	6
	10	28	1	39		35	1	3	39
New York	11	19	4	34	New York	27	3	4	34
New Jersey	0	6	0	6	New Jersey	1	2	3	6
Pennsylvania	4	21	1	26	Pennsylvania	24	1	1	26
Delaware	0	1	0	1	Delaware	1	0	0	1
Maryland	9	0	0	9	Maryland	8	0	1	9
	24	47	5	76		61	7	9	76
Virginia	20	1	*0	21	Virginia	8	13	*0	21
North Carolina	13	0	0	13	North Carolina	9	3	1	13
South Carolina	9	0	0	9	South Carolina	3	6	0	9
Georgia	6	0	1	7	Georgia	1	6	0	7
Alabama	3	0	0	3	Alabama	0	3	0	3
Mississippi	1	0	0	1	Mississippi	0	1	0	1
Louisiana	3	0	0	3	Louisiana	3	0	0	3
	55	1	1	57		24	32	1	57
Kentucky	12	0	0	12	Kentucky	7	4	1	12
Tennessee	9	0	0	9	Tennessee	7	2	0	9
Ohio	7	6	1	14	Ohio	11	1	2	14
Indiana	2	1	0	3	Indiana	3	0	0	3
Illinois	1	0	0	1	Illinois	0	1	0	1
Missouri	0	1	0	1	Missouri	1	0	0	1
	31	8	1	40		29	7	3	40
Total	120	84	8	212	Total	149	48	16	212

* The noes were, Messrs. Weeks, of New Hampshire,§—no other nay from the New England states;—Root, Babcock and Wheeler, of New York; Cooper and Hughes, of New Jersey; Coulter, of Pennsylvania; Coke, Roane, Chinn, Allen, Barbour, Patton, Archer, Alexander, Davenport, Gordon, Mason and Claiborne, of Virginia; Hall, Rencher, Connor and Carson, of N. Carolina; McDuffie, Barnwell, Davis, Felder, Griffin and Nuckolls, of South Carolina; Foster, Lamar, Newnan, Clayton, Thompson and Wilde, of Georgia; Clay, Lewis and Mardis, of Alabama; Daniel, Gaither, Hawes and Wickliffe, of Kentucky; Plummer, of Mississippi; Arnold, and C. Johnson, of Tennessee; and Stanberry, of Ohio—48 in number.

The absentees were, Hammons, of Maine; Angel, Dayan and Jewett, of New York; Southard, L. Condict and S. Condict, of New Jersey; Spence, of Maryland; Branch, of North Carolina; Adair, of Kentucky; Boon, of Indiana; and Vance and Kennon, of Ohio—14 in number.

Lent, of New York, (dead), and the speaker, not entitled to vote, make up the whole number. Ayes 149, nays 48, absent 14+2=213. [*Balt. Amer.*

IN THE SENATE.

States.		Tariff bill. *Ayes.*	Tariff bill. *Nays.*	Enf. bill. *Ayes.*	Enf. bill. *Nays.*
Maine	Holmes, Sprague,	2	0	2	0
New Hampshire	Bell, Hill,	2	0	2	0
Massachusetts	*Silsbee, Webster,*‡	0	2	2	0
Rhode Island	*Knight, Robbins,*	0	2	2	0
Connecticut	Foot, Tomlinson,	2	0	2	0
Vermont	*Prentiss, Seymour,*	0	2	1	0
		6	6	11	0
New York	*Dudley,* Wright,	1	1	2	0
New Jersey	*Dickerson,* Frelinghuysen,	1	1	2	0
Pennsylvania	*Dallas, Wilkins,*	0	2	2	0
Delaware	Clayton, Naudain,	2	0	2	0
Maryland	Chambers, *Smith,*	1	1	1	0
		5	5	9	0
Virginia	Rives, Tyler,	2	0	1	1
North Carolina	Brown,‡ Mangum,	1	0	0	0
South Carolina	Calhoun, Miller,	2	0	0	0
Georgia	Forsyth, Troup,‡	1	0	1	0
Alabama	King, Moore,	2	0	0	0
Mississippi	Black, Poindexter,	2	0	0	0
Louisiana	Johnston, Waggaman,	2	0	2	0
		12	0	4	1
Kentucky	Bibb, Clay,	2	0	0	0
Tennessee	Grundy, White,	2	0	2	0
Ohio	Ewing, *Ruggles,*	1	1	2	0
Indiana	*Hendricks, Tipton,*	0	2	2	0
Illinois	Kane,‡ Robinson,	1	0	2	0
Missouri	*Benton, Buckner,*	0	2	0	0
		6	5	8	0
		29	16	32	1

On the passage of the enforcing bill in the senate, there was but one vote in the negative—that of Mr. Tyler, of Virginia. Fifteen senators were absent, viz. Messrs. Seymour, of Vermont; Smith, of Maryland; Brown and Mangum, of North Carolina; Calhoun and Miller, of S. Carolina; Troup, of Georgia; King and Moore, of Alabama; Black and Poindexter, of Mississippi; Bibb and Clay, of Kentucky; Benton and Buckner, of Missouri. About eight of these gentlemen, had they been present, would have voted against the bill.

Bringing together the votes in the senate and house of representatives in one view, they afford the following results:

STATES.	Tariff bill. Ayes.	Tariff bill. Nays.	Enforcing bill. Ayes.	Enforcing bill. Nays.
New England	16	34	38	1§
Middle states, including New York	32	52	69	7
Southern	67	1‖	28	33
Western	37	13	37	7
	152	100	172	48

* Add speaker (Stevenson) who did not vote, of course.
† Nays on the tariff bill, in italic.
‡ Absent on the tariff vote.
§ Weeks, of New Hampshire.
‖ Mercer, of Virginia.

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BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

Supplemental report of the minority on the subject of the bank.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, MARCH 2, 1833.

Mr. *Polk* from the minority of the committee of ways and means, made the following supplemental report:

Since the body of the former report submitted by the minority of the committee of ways and means, was drawn up, the correspondence with the western offices which had been called for, has been received, and they ask to submit the following additional report in confirmation of the views already submitted in relation to the western debt. It is to be observed as stated in the former report, that the exchange committee in their report state, that "as soon as it was known that the agent had arrived in England, and that an arrangement of some kind would be accomplished, no time was lost in communicating to the board the fact that the preparations of the bank were such as to make it practicable to secure the usual facilities to the community. The subject was therefore immediately brought to the view of the board in the manner stated in the following extract from the minutes. These minutes are dated "*bank of the United States, September 21st*, 1832," and conclude with authorising the committee on the offices "to modify the instructions under which the officers of the bank have been acting, at such points and in such manner as they may deem most conducive to the interests of the bank." Instructions were addressed to such of the western officers as would most sensibly feel the restrictions, authorising them to resume the purchase of domestic exchange, and draw checks on the bank.

As the information that "an arrangement of some kind would be accomplished" in England, did not reach the exchange committee before the 1st October, it was difficult to perceive how it could have had any influence in producing the proceedings on the 21st. It now appears by the correspondence with the western branches, that they were not produced by that cause, but by an apprehension for the safety of the Lexington office, which the other offices in that quarter were called upon to sustain.

On the 11th September, as appears by the correspondence, the cashier of the Lexington branch wrote to the principal bank as follows, viz: "The disposition by organized concert, to make a run for specie seems to increase. Since the 28th May, we have paid out about $23,000, and in the last 7 days $6,200." "We have been apprised of calls that will be made for about $25,000 which we are looking for every hour," &c. On the 16th Sept. the cashier of the principal bank wrote to the Lexington branch as follows, viz: "Your letter of the 11th instant, to the late acting cashier has been received and we have in consequence to despatch by the mail to-morrow, two of our clerks, Samuel Mason, jr. and Edward Wheeler, with fifty thousand dollars in U. States gold coin for your office. This sum we trust will put you quite at your ease, at least until you can receive a supply of dollars from New Orleans. In addition to the other offices to which you have written for aid, that at Cincinnati may be resorted to."

On the 14th September the cashier at Lexington wrote that the demand upon them still continued.

On the 21st, the day on which the proceeding before adverted to took place, the president of the principal bank wrote to the Lexington branch as follows, viz:

Bank United States, September 21, 1832.

DEAR SIR—I received this morning your letter of the 14th inst. and in consequence have requested the cashier to send immediately an additional sum of $60,000 in gold, which with the previous remittance of $50,000 and the aids which I hope you will have received before this time from some of the neighboring offices, will place you at your ease. If from day to day as we hear from you there should seem to be a necessity for a greater supply, it will be forwarded to you, meanwhile you will take care of course to keep out of the way of any large demands by confining your receipts to the paper of your own office; and keeping your business within safe limits.

Very respectfully, yours,

(Signed), N. BIDDLE, *president*.

In addition to these $110,000, $10,000 more are furnished from Louisville, $30,000 from St. Louis, $25,000 from Natchez, and $110,000 from New Orleans, making in all $275,000.

This is sufficient, without the aid of the news of the arrangement in Europe, which could not have been received until more than a week afterward, to account for the proceedings of the 21st September, and the instructions sent to those western branches which were expected to sustain the branch at Lexington.

In relation to the condition of the western debt, involving the safety of the institution, the correspondence with the western branches affords evidence, not before the committee when their former report was drawn up, and which goes strongly to confirm the opinions therein expressed.

To *Mr. Bevan*, the following question was propounded, viz: "Of the amount of domestic bills of exchange reported in the monthly statements of the year 1832, do you believe any considerable proportion to be of the character of accommodation paper to be renewed by drawing and redrawing between the bank and its branches, or between several branches? *Answer*. If any, it must be a very limited amount, because the directors discountenanced and refused, when they knew it to be such, and I presume the same course to be followed in the branches, which have instructions from the mother bank to guard against that description of paper.

Mr. Eyre was asked. Is there any amount of the bills of exchange discounted or purchased by the bank, which consists of accommodation paper produced by drawing and redrawing? *Answer*. I know of none—such paper is not countenanced by the bank.

To *Mr. Lippincott*, the following was propounded: "Of the amount of domestic bills of exchange reported in the monthly statements of the years 1831-2, do you believe any considerable proportion to be of the character of accommodation paper to be renewed by drawing and redrawing between the bank and the branches or between the several branches? *Answer*. I don't recollect of any.

Mr. Lippincott was also asked: Have the directors of the bank the means of detecting any habitual practice of drawing and redrawing just referred to, if it should exist between the branches when carried to any extent? *Answer*. They have, by means of the periodical returns of the branches to the mother bank of the business done at those branches respectively.

Of *Mr. Eyre* and *Mr. Bevan*, similar questions were asked, who, each gave similar replies.

The preceding testimony of the two members of the exchange committee, one of whom was also chairman of the committee on the offices, is before the house, and we take the following extract from their report, viz:

"In further illustration of the character of the western debts, the returns show that the total amount of domestic bills of exchange, purchased at the western offices from the 1st of July, 1831, to the 31st of December, 1832, is $10,397,094 93

On which the amount protested and unpaid is 13,863 36

Of which the estimate of probable loss is 1,500 00

But as some portion of this may be still running to maturity, and its fate undecided, it should be remarked that the whole of this estimated loss of $1,500, arose out of the purchases during the year ending on the 1st of July, 1832—

Which amounted to $10,137,792 22

On which the total amount protested and remaining unpaid, is only 13,863 36

The total loss only 1,500 00

"The cause of a loss so little proportioned to the amount of the investment is to be found in the fact, that the exchange transactions of the western states, grow out of the actual business, the actual shipments of the produce to the place of its exportation, furnishing to the bank the triple security, of the personal responsibility of the shipper, the property which he exports; and again, the personal liability of the merchant who receives it at the place of exportation. As an illustration of this, the following statement of the exchange operations of the bank at Nashville, may furnish an interesting example.

1831. October $366,512 63.	When the few bills remaining out of drafts on shipments of the previous crop, had not yet run to maturity.
1831. December 1,062,094 84.	When the shipment of the new crop had commenced, and the planters and ginners had begun to draw on their correspondents.
1832. April, 2,759,754 93.	When the crop may be considered to have all been shipped and drawn upon, and of course the amount of bills at the highest point.
1832. October, 503,234 90	When the bills drawn upon the shipments of the last crop had mostly matured.
1833. Jan. 9, 2,049,612 03.	The shipments of the present crop having progressed to some extent, the amount of bills is naturally swelled in proportion.

The branch which the exchange committee had selected to show the sound condition of this debt, we select to show its actual condition. On the 10th day of November last, the following letter was addressed to the president of the Nashville branch, viz:

Bank of the United States, November 20th, 1832.

DEAR SIR—You will receive, through the cashier's department, notice of the appointment of G. W. Gibbs and H. M. Rutledge, esqs. as members of your board. These gentlemen have long been known to us by reputation, and I am sure will make useful and agreeable associates in the administration of the office.

Allow me to ask your attention to my letter of the 27th of July last, in which I communicated the wish of the board, that you would abstain from the purchase of domestic bills except in reduction of pre-existing debts to the bank. At the period when my letter reached you, your account of domestic bills was about $500,000. Your statement of the 24th ultimo, the latest which has reached us, shews that amount to be upwards of one million of dollars, being an increase of more than $500,000, and making an actual purchase of bills to the amount of eight hundred thousand dollars since the middle of August. We are aware that many bills have returned upon the office, which, it was necessary to take up by redrafts. But still the amount exceeds much what had been anticipated by the board, and now that this source of demand must have ceased, I cannot too strongly invite your attention to the instructions contained in my letter of the 27th July, as the receipt of your notes occa-

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sioned by the purchase, may become very inconvenient to the bank. As the season advances, too, it would be desirable to shorten the term of all the bills which you are under the necessity of purchasing, to a period not exceeding four months. Very respectfully yours.

(Signed) N. BIDDLE, *president.*

Josiah Nichol, esq. president's office, D. and D. Nashville, Tenn.

By this letter, it will be perceived that it was known to the bank at Philadelphia, that *many bills had returned upon the Nashville office, which it was necessary to take up by redrafts.* This letter called out an explanation from the president of the Nashville branch, dated 22d November, which was followed by another dated the 24th, a note at the end of the first, says,

"We will not be able to get the debts due this office paid—indeed, if any, it will be a small part—the means are not in the country."

In other respects, the contents of the two are almost precisely alike, and we here give that of the 24th entire, viz.

Office bank United States, Nashville, 24th November, 1832.

N. Biddle, esq.

DEAR SIR—On the 22d instant, I did myself the pleasure of acknowledging the receipt of yours of the 10th instant, but as the mail was just about closing when I wrote, perhaps it did not explain to your satisfaction the reasons why our domestic bill account was so large; but, my dear sir, when you are informed of the debts that those bills are intended to liquidate, you will be of the opinion that we have not exceeded very far in that respect. The parent bank, and the offices at New York, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville and Lexington, have been and still continue the practice of discounting bills and notes made payable at this office, and forwarding them for collection. This has been done this season to, I would say, three times the amount of any previous year, and to add to our difficulties last season, we had a very short crop of cotton, so that our own drafts predicated on the crop and payable at New Orleans, could not be paid out of the crop, in consequence of which drafts to a very large amount have been drawn by the commission merchants of New Orleans on their funds here, and made payable at this office. These drafts cannot be met when due at this office by the payment of cash, on account of its scarcity, and no other means could be resorted to but drafts again on New Orleans, which our directors thought right to purchase. Supposing that your letter of the 27th of July permitted or authorised the protesting of paper discounted at the parent bank and offices, as it would, if sent back, have occasioned a great many failures, if all, or a large portion of the above notes and drafts had been sent back under protest to the bank at Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore, Washington, Richmond, Pittsburg, Cincinnati, Louisville, Lexington and N. Orleans, which would have been the case had we not pursued the above plan—and bills payable 6 months after date is as short a time as ought to be taken—if we wished to serve all parties—as you will be apprised that those bills must be paid, if at all, out of the new crop, and only a very small part can be in cash before May or June. Be assured, sir, that we are as well convinced as you are that too many bills are offered and purchased, amounting to more than the present crop of cotton and tobacco will pay, I mean before all those papers are taken up. I am certain that one half of the collection paper sent here since August for payment, has not been taken up, as yet. Our cashier will make a statement to you showing how it stands.

As far as we yet purchased bills this season, it was to protect and pay the above collection notes and bills. Cash we have not given for bills, except small balances might be over after taking up the paper intended. I am also satisfied that adding mere cash purchases and bills we received for our own notes discounted (together) since the first April last, would not amount, in the whole, to more than $150,000, so that, if we had erred, it was to save the parent bank and offices. Your letter of the 10th inst. was this day laid before the directors requesting an answer to the several points of it. A committee of three have been appointed to draft such answer, it will be forwarded to you when made up. Very respectfully,

JOSIAH NICHOL, *president.*

This was followed on the 26th by the promised explanation of the cashier, which was of the same import. We content ourselves with taking the following extract, viz.

"The following exhibits the amount collected here for the parent bank and offices from the 1st September last to this date, *which*, with small exceptions, *have been paid through our bill operations*, viz:

Bank United States	$147,473
Office New York	31,365
Baltimore	7,607
Washington	2,460
Richmond	42,112
Fayetteville	276
New Orleans	746,893
Natchez	3,150
St. Louis	722
Louisville	51,595
Lexington	24,902
Cincinnati	10,001
Pittsburg	28,521
Boston	350
	$1,097,427

"In Alabama we have about $30,000 loaned in eleven notes, $20,000 of which will be turned into bills when they mature. All are of the first character for safety. There are some thousands of dollars of bills from New Orleans and other offices yet to mature, which can only be met through our bill operations."

The subject was submitted to the board of directors of the branch, who adopted unanimously the following resolution, viz:

"*Resolved*, That for the very satisfactory reasons assigned in the letters of the president and cashier of this office, addressed to the president and cashier of the parent bank, one dated on the 22d of November, 1832, the other the 26th November, 1832, that the board recommend it to the parent board to permit this office to continue its purchases of domestic bills at six months date, until the 1st day of March next."

Notwithstanding the confidence of the directors of the parent bank, that little or none of the debt based on domestic bills of exchange, was in the nature of accommodation paper, to be renewed by drawing and redrawing, we have here conclusive proof, that nearly the entire debt to the Nashville branch, is precisely of that description. Some of it, as the president of the branch admits, had already been drawn for *three times*, and he anticipates that it will again come back from New Orleans. By the monthly statements of the 1st November and 1st December, it appears that the whole amount of domestic bills at Nashville on the 17th October was $895,228 30, and on the 7th November, $1,245,510. The cashier states, that nearly the whole purchases made in September, October and November, amounting to $1,097,427, were redrafts, and he says, there are some thousands of dollars of bills from New Orleans and the offices which can be met only in the same way. The president of the branch, in his letter of the 24th, says, that the bills already offered and purchased were more than the present crop of cotton and tobacco will pay. Yet, as the committee of exchange state, the amount of these bills had increased on the 9th of January, 1833, to $2,449,612 92. From the statements of the cashier and president of the bank, there cannot be a doubt, that a large amount of this whole debt is redrafts!

We have here the reason why there are so few protests in the west.

It is with all this evidence in the bank, that the committee of exchange inform us "the exchange transactions of the western states grow out of the actual business, the actual shipments of produce to the place of exportation," &c. and give us an illustration of the small amount of bills at the Nashville branch in October, 1831 and 1832, and the large amounts in December, 1831, April, 1832, and January, 1833. If they had examined this evidence, they would have seen, that the reason of all this is, that at the periods of the lowest depression the *racers* were at the other end of the course. The bills at New Orleans at the times stated were as follows, viz:

1831, November, 4th,	$1,766,828 68
1832, June, 25th,	7,031,968 07
November, 2d,	2,501,840 58

In the fall and first part of the winter they start from Nashville and other western offices to New Orleans, and in the spring and early part of the summer they start back again. As the amount sinks in Nashville, it rises in New Orleans; and as it sinks in New Orleans it rises in Nashville. The bills on New Orleans discounted last September, October and November were at six months, so that they will be falling due in March, April and May next, at which time the bill account at N. Orleans will rise and that at Nashville sink. Bills on Nashville will be discounted to pay the bills *from* Nashville, and again those bills will be paid by new bills on New Orleans.

There is no reason to suppose, that the bill business at the other western branches, is any better than at Nashville. That it is no better at Louisville, is shewn by the letter of the cashier of that branch written in November last, and already adverted to in the body of this report. The whole amount of domestic bills under discount in the valley of the Mississippi in November last, as shewn by the monthly statements at the close of that month, was $10,112,106 37. Upon the supposition that it is all in the same condition as the bill debt at Nashville, at least *seven* out of the *ten* millions is secured by paper called *race horse bills*, which is running from branch to branch, waiting for crops to be raised to meet them, and running the drawers with interest, exchange, commission for endorsement and acceptance, and other expenses.

In our opinion, no system of banking operations could be invented, more desolating and fatal to the trading and planting community of the west, than this extension of bank credits and overtrading in domestic exchange.

The facts now disclosed throw additional light upon the other branch of the western debt. To a great extent, the same parties which are engaged in this extensive business of drawing and redrawing, are undoubtedly principals and securities in the notes discounted. From the letters of the cashiers at Cincinnati, Louisville and Nashville, it appears to be as difficult to collect this debt as that based upon bills.

It is proper that we should add in conclusion that we cannot suppose the directors called before us, or the exchange committee in their report, could have been fully apprised of the facts, disclosed in this correspondence, which is herewith submitted.

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LAWS OF THE UNITED STATES.

An act further to provide for the collection of duties on imports.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That whenever, by reason of unlawful obstructions, combinations, or assemblages of persons, it shall become impracticable, in the judgment of the president, to execute the revenue laws, and collect the duties on imports in the ordinary way, in any collection district, it shall and may be lawful for the president to direct that the custom house for such district be established and kept in any secure place within some port or harbor of such district, either upon land or on board any vessel; and, in that case, it shall be the duty of the collector to reside at such place, and there to detain all vessels and cargoes arriving within the said district until the duties imposed on said cargoes, by law, be paid, in cash, deducting interest according to existing laws; and in such cases it shall be unlawful to take the vessel or cargo from the custody of the proper officer of the customs, unless by process from some court of the U. States and in case of any attempt otherwise to take such vessel or cargo by any force, or combination, or assemblage of persons too great to be overcome by the officers of the customs, it shall and may be lawful for the president of the United States, or such person or persons as he shall have empowered for that purpose, to employ such part of the land or naval forces, or militia of the U. States as may be deemed necessary for the purpose of preventing the removal of such vessel or cargo, and protecting the officers of the customs in retaining the custody thereof.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That the jurisdiction of the circuit courts of the United States shall extend to all cases, in law or equity, arising under the revenue laws of the United States, for which other provisions are not already made by law, and if any person shall receive any injury to his person or property for or on account of any act by him done, under any law of the United States, for the protection of the revenue, or the collection of the duties on imports, he shall be entitled to maintain suit for damage therefor in the circuit court of the United States in the district wherein the party doing the injury may reside, or shall be found. And all property taken or detained by any officer or other person under authority of any revenue law of the United States shall be irreplevinble, and shall be deemed to be in the custody of the law, and subject only to the orders and decrees of the courts of the United States having jurisdiction thereof. And if any person shall dispossess or rescue or attempt to dispossess or rescue, any property so taken or detained as aforesaid, or shall aid or assist therein, such person shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be liable to such punishment as is provided by the twenty-second section of the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, approved the thirtieth day of April, anno Domini one thousand seven hundred and ninety, for the wilful obstruction or resistance of officers in the service of process.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That in any case where suit or prosecution shall be commenced in a court of any state against any officer of the United States, or other person, for or on account of any act done under the *revenue* laws of the United States, or under color thereof, or for or on account of any right, authority, or title, set up or claimed by such officer, or other person, under any such law of the United States, it shall be lawful for the defendant in such suit, or prosecution, at any time before trial, upon a petition to the circuit court of the United States, in and for the district in which the defendant shall have been served with process, setting forth the nature of said suit or prosecution, and verifying the said petition by affidavit, together with a certificate signed by an attorney or counsellor at law of some court of record of the state in which such suit shall have been commenced, or of the United States, setting forth that, as counsel for the petitioner, he has examined the proceedings against him, and has carefully inquired into all the matters set forth in the petition, and that he believes the same to be true; which petition, affidavit and certificate, shall be presented to the said circuit court, if in session, and if not, to the clerk thereof at his office, and shall be filed in said office, and the cause shall thereupon be entered on the docket of said court, and shall be thereafter proceeded in as a cause originally commenced in that court; and it shall be the duty of the clerk of said court, if the suit were commenced in the court below by summons, to issue a writ of certiorari to the state court, requiring said court to send to the said circuit court the record and proceedings in said cause; or if it were commenced by capias, he shall issue a writ of habeas corpus cum causa, a duplicate of which said writ shall be delivered to the clerk of the state court, or left at his office by the marshal of the district, or his deputy, or some person duly authorised thereto; and, thereupon, it shall be the duty of the said state court to stay all further proceedings in such cause, and the said suit, or prosecution, upon delivery of such process, or leaving the same as aforesaid, shall be deemed and taken to be moved to the said circuit court; and any further proceedings, trial, or judgment therein in the state court shall be wholly null and void. And if the defendant in any such suit be in actual custody on mesne process therein, it shall be the duty of the marshal, by virtue of the writ of habeas corpus cum causa, to take the body of the defendant into his custody, to be dealt with in the said cause according to the rules of law and the order of the circuit court, or of any judge thereof, in vacation. And all attachments made and all bail and other security given upon such suit, or prosecution, shall be and continue in like force and effect, as if the same suit or prosecution, had proceeded to final judgment and execution in the state court. And if, upon the removal of any such suit or prosecution, it shall be made to appear to the said circuit court that no copy of the record and proceedings therein, in the state court, can be obtained, it shall be lawful for said circuit court to allow and require the plaintiff to proceed *de novo*, and to file a declaration of his cause of action, and the parties may thereupon proceed as in actions originally brought, in said circuit court; and on failure of so proceeding, judgment of *non pros.* may be rendered against the plaintiff with cost for the defendant.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted,* That in any case in which any party is, or may be by law, entitled to copies of the record and proceedings in any suit or prosecution in any state court, to be used in any court of the United States, if the clerk of said state court shall, upon demand, and the payment or tender of the legal fees, refuse or neglect to deliver to such party certified copies of such record and proceedings, the court of the United States in which such record and proceedings may be needed, on proof, by affidavit, that the clerk of such state court has refused or neglected to deliver copies thereof, on demand as aforesaid, may direct and allow such record to be supplied by affidavit, or otherwise, as the circumstances of the case may require and allow; and, thereupon, such proceeding, trial, and judgment, may be had in the said court of the United States, and all such processes awarded, as if certified copies of such records and proceedings had been regularly before the said court.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted,* That, whenever the president of the United States shall be officially informed, by the authorities of any state, or by a judge of any circuit or district court of the United States, in the state, that, within the limits of such state, any law or laws of the United States, or the execution thereof, or of any process from the courts of the United States is obstructed by the employment of military force, or by any other unlawful means, too great to be overcome by the ordinary course of judicial proceedings, or by the powers vested in the marshal by existing laws, it shall be lawful for him, the president of the United States, forthwith to issue his proclamation, declaring such fact or information, and requiring all such military and other force forthwith to disperse; and if any time after issuing such proclamation, any such opposition or obstruction shall be made, in the manner or by the means aforesaid, the president shall be, and hereby is, authorised, promptly to employ such means to suppress the same, and to cause the said laws or process to be duly executed, as are authorised and provided in the cases therein mentioned by the act of the twenty-eighth of February, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-five, entitled "an act to provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, suppress insurrections, repel invasions, and to repeal the act now in force for that purpose;" and also, by the act of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, entitled "an act authorising the employment of the land and naval forces of the United States in cases of insurrection."

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted,* That in any state where the jails are not allowed to be used for the imprisonment of persons arrested or committed under the laws of the United States, or where houses are not allowed to be so used, it shall and may be lawful for any marshal, under the direction of the judge of the United States for the proper district, to use other convenient places, within the limits of said state, and to make such other provision as he may deem expedient and necessary for that purpose.

Sec. 7. *And be it further enacted,* That either of the justices of the supreme court, or a judge of any district court of the United States, in addition to the authority already conferred by law, shall have power to grant writs of habeas corpus in all cases of a prisoner or prisoners, in jail or confinement, where he or they shall be committed or confined, on or by any authority or law, for any act done, or omitted to be done, in pursuance of a law of the United States, or any order, process, or decree, of any judge or court thereof, any thing in any act of congress to the contrary notwithstanding. And if any person or persons to whom such writ of habeas corpus may be directed, shall refuse to obey the same, or shall neglect or refuse to make return, or shall make a false return thereto, in addition to the remedies already given by law, he or they shall be deemed and taken to be guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall, on conviction before any court of competent jurisdiction, be punished by fine, not exceeding one thousand dollars, and by imprisonment, not exceeding six months, or by either, according to the nature and aggravation of the case.

Sec. 8. *And be it further enacted,* That the several provisions contained in the first and fifth sections of this act, shall be in force until the end of the next session of congress, and no longer.

An act to explain and amend the eighteenth section of "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the fourteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two.

Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America in congress assembled, That all articles upon which the duties were reduced by "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," approved the fourteenth July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and which may not have been deposited under the provisions of the eighteenth section of the act aforesaid, whether the said articles were imported, or the duties thereon were secured or paid,

before or after the passage of said act, may, to obtain the benefit of said act and this amendment thereto, be deposited at any time before the first of April next, in the custom house stores, or in the manner prescribed in the following section, by the importer, consignee, or any subsequent purchaser or owner, and all wines now on hand, or which may be imported at any time previous to the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-four, and which may remain in the custody of the customs on that day, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, and of that to which it is an amendment: *Provided*, that no merchandise imported in packages, bales, or casks, shall be entitled to the benefit of this act, or of that to which it is an amendment, unless they are as originally imported; and that all articles placed in the custody of the customs under this act shall so remain, for inspection and examination, till the fourth day of March next: *Provided also*, That nothing contained in this act shall be so construed as to extend the provisions thereof to any merchandise which under the existing laws would not be entitled to the benefits of drawbacks.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That, in all cases where the quantity of merchandise entitled to the benefit of the acts aforesaid shall exceed ten packages, bales, or casks, or where the articles may be in bulk, or otherwise than in packages, bales or casks, the collector of the district where the same may be is hereby authorised to direct that the said merchandise shall not be removed from the warehouse of the owner, but that the same shall be there placed in the custody of a proper officer of the customs, who shall examine the same, and keep them under the keys of the custom house, till the first of April as aforesaid: *Provided*, The collector shall consider the same a safe place of deposite, and that application be made to him for that purpose on or before the twenty-fifth March next.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That all articles remaining under the control of the proper officer of the customs, according to the provisions of this act, on the first of April next, and all wines which shall remain in the same manner after the 4th day of March, 1834, shall be subject to no higher duty than would be levied under the act aforementioned, approved the fourteenth of July last; and if any higher duty shall have been paid, such excess shall be refunded, out of any money in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, to the person placing the same in the custody of the customs, and any outstanding bond or bonds which may have been given for duties on the same shall be cancelled; and if a sum equal to the amount of duties levied by the said act of the fourteenth July, shall not have been collected, and the bond or bonds given shall amount to more than the duties imposed by said act, the secretary of the treasury shall direct that a debenture certificate or certificates, (the form of which shall be prescribed by him) for such excess of duty, shall be issued to the persons placing the same in the custody of the customs, payable out of the bond or bonds given for duties on the same. The collectors to give the debtors credit on their bonds for the difference between the high and low duties, and to cancel the bonds on payment of the balance.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury shall cause the amount of excess duties, as aforesaid, to be ascertained and paid, or the credit given, as the case may be, as soon as practicable after the first of April next; and that he shall be authorised to cause all articles under the control of the proper officers of the customs to be examined; and, where the merchandise may have passed out of the possession of the importer or consignee, to require satisfactory evidence of the transfer or transfers, to identify the same; and to make all other rules and regulations which may be necessary and proper to carry this act into effect.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That the secretary of the treasury is hereby authorised and directed to extend relief to all persons whose cases are provided for in this act, who may have been deprived of the benefit thereof in consequence of the collector's not having received his instructions in pursuance of it from the secretary of the treasury.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That the 17th section of the aforesaid act of the 14th July, 1832, as far as the same relates to the duty on pulverized or crushed sugar, shall take effect on the 4th day of March of the present year.

☞The following is the section of the law of 1832 referred to. The idea is that it will affect the revenue in the amount of several millions—some say *ten millions* of dollars; and at New York, only, in the sum of five millions.

Sec. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That the several articles enumerated in this bill whether imported before or after the passage thereof, may be put into the custom house stores, under the bond of the importer or owner, and such of said articles as shall remain under the control of the proper officer of the customs on the third day of March, eighteen hundred and thirty-three, shall be subject to no other duty, than if the same were imported, respectively after that day. And if the duties, or any part thereof, on the articles deposited as aforesaid, have been paid previous to the said third day of March, the amount so paid shall be refunded to the person importing and depositing the said articles; *Provided*, That this section shall apply to merchandise in original packages which may be entered, and taken into the possession of the importer or owner, upon condition that the said merchandise be placed under the custody of the proper officer of the customs, and that the same shall remain under his control, on the third day of March next: *And provided further*, That the secretary of the treasury be authorised to prescribe such rules and regulations as may be necessary to carry this section into effect.

An act to modify the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and all other acts imposing duties on imports.

Be it enacted, &c. That, from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, in all cases where duties are imposed on foreign imports by the act of the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, entitled "an act to alter and amend the several acts imposing duties on imports," or by any other act, shall exceed twenty per centum on the value thereof, one-tenth part of such excess shall be deducted; from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-five, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-seven, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-nine, another tenth part thereof shall be deducted; and from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and forty-one, one-half of the residue of such excess shall be deducted; and from and after the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the other half thereof shall be deducted.

Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the second section of the act of the fourteenth of July aforesaid, as fixes the rate of duty on all milled and fulled cloths, known by the name of plains, kerseys, or Kendal cottons, of which wool is the only material, the value whereof does not exceed thirty-five cents a square yard, at five per centum ad valorem, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed. And the said articles shall be subject to the same duty of fifty per centum, as is provided by the said second section for other manufactures of wool; which duty shall be liable to the same deductions as are prescribed by the first section of this act.

Sec. 3. *And be it further enacted*, That until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the duties imposed by existing laws, as modified by this act, shall remain and continue to be collected. And from and after the day last aforesaid, all duties upon imports shall be collected in ready money; and all credits now allowed by law, in the payment of duties, shall be, and hereby are abolished; and such duties shall be laid for the purpose of raising such revenue as may be necessary to an economical administration of the government; and from and after the day last aforesaid, the duties required to be paid by law on goods, wares and merchandise, shall be assessed upon the value thereof at the port where the same shall be entered, under such regulations as may be prescribed by law.

Sec. 4. *And be it further enacted*, That in addition to the articles now exempt by the act of the fourteenth of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, and the existing laws, from the payment of duties, the following articles imported from and after the thirty-first day of December, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-three, and until the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, shall also be admitted to entry, free from duty, to wit: bleached and unbleached linens, table linen, linen napkins, and linen cambricks, and worsted stuff goods, shawls, and other manufactures of silk and worsted, manufactures of silk, or of which silk shall be the component material of chief value, coming from this side of the Cape of Good Hope, except sewing silk.

Sec. 5. *And be it further enacted*, That from and after the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, the following articles shall be admitted to enter free from duty, to wit: indigo, quicksilver, sulphur, crude saltpetre, grindstones, refined borax, emery, opium, tin in plates and sheets, gum arabic, gum senegal, lac dye, madder, madder root, nuts and berries used in dyeing, saffron, tumeric, wood or pastel, aloes, ambergris, burgundy pitch, cochineal, camomile flowers, coriander seed, catsup, chalk, coculus indicus, horn plates for lanterns, ox and other horns and tips, India rubber, unmanufactured ivory, juniper berries, musk, nuts of all kinds, oil of juniper, unmanufactured rattans and reeds, tortoise shell, tin foil, shellac, vegetables used principally in dyeing and composing dyes, weld, and all articles employed chiefly for dyeing, except alum, copperas, bichromate of potash, prussiate of potash, chromate of potash, and nitrate of lead, aqua fortis and tartaric acids. And all imports on which the first section of this act may operate, and all articles now admitted to enter free from duty, or paying a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem, before the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, from and after that day may be admitted to entry subject to such duty, not exceeding twenty per centum ad valorem, as shall be provided for by law.

Sec. 6. *And be it further enacted*, That so much of the act of the fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, or of any other act as is inconsistent with this act, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed: *Provided*, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to prevent the passage, prior or subsequent to the said thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, of any act or acts, from time to time, that may be necessary to detect, prevent or punish evasions of the duties on imports imposed by law, nor to prevent the passage of any act, prior to the thirtieth day of June, one thousand eight hundred and forty-two, in the contingency, either of excess or deficiency of revenue, altering the rate of duties on articles which, by the aforesaid act of fourteenth day of July, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two, are subject to a less rate of duty than twenty per centum ad valorem, in such manner as not to exceed that rate, and so as to adjust the revenue to either of the said contingencies.

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